

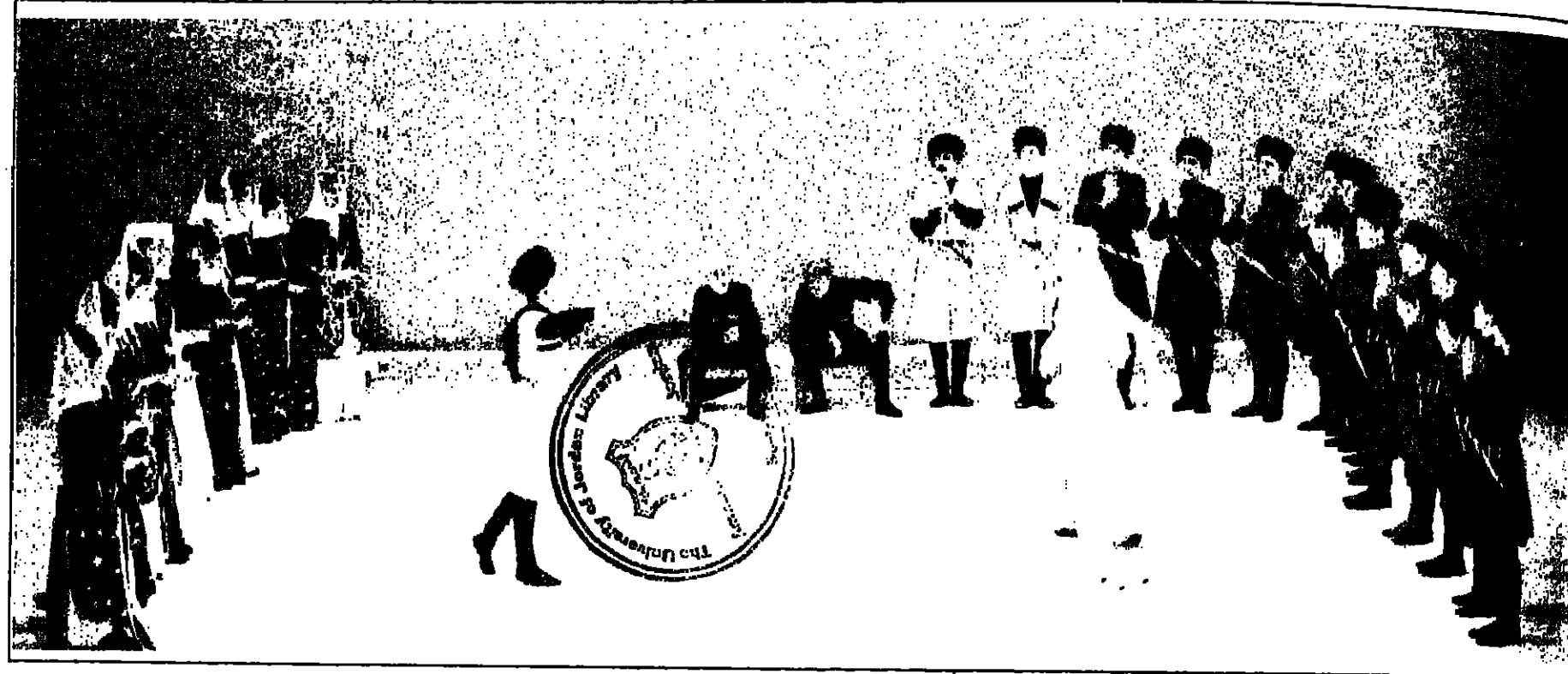
## THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed

## Wings on their jet black boots

By Hind-Lara Mango  
Special to The Star

THEIR GRACE is such that it seems they have wings on their jet black leather boots. Barely touching the floor the 24 pairs of legs go through a detailed and demanding choreography. Like falcons they leap and soar into the air, their bodies clad in total black. Simultaneously they twist and turn, and land on the ground with an emphatic and sure resonance.

Filtering through the window, the sun's rays focus on the youth's daggers (kamas). They are beautifully decorated in gossamer webs of gold across a jet surface.

Suddenly, the young men are

joined by maidens entering on the tips of their toes. Accompanying this rather slow motion are the graceful movements of the arms. The extended arms expose their long sleeves, embroidered in a fascinating gold design, and reminiscent of a bird's wings. The long hair dangles from beneath a Circassian headdress also embroidered with gold thread.

These youths, and another 70 along with them, are members of the Circassian Folkloric troupe, Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed. All of them are volunteers who are mostly students ranging from a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 26 years of age. Watching them perform is an exhilarating experience. You can see that these

young people really love what they are doing by the seriousness and energy with which they practice.

Mirna Janbek is a dedicated member of this group. She is also a student at the University of Jordan, and she describes how she copes with the added pressure: "I'm taking a summer course at the university, and each day I put in around three to four hours of work there. After that I go back home, have lunch and I'm off to practice. From 3 am till 7 pm I dance and then go home to study. I don't mind the pressure since I organize my programme carefully. Dancing is a part of me, my heritage; it is fun and I love it."

At the moment this troupe is practicing for a show taking place at the Jerash Festival. On 22 July and in the South Theatre, this group will give the public a taste of Circassian folklore.

For the last couple of months they have been undergoing an intense training schedule, which involves putting in 12 hours a week of dancing with the 23 year old instructor, Amer Dakhan.

Like most of the members he is not a dancer by profession; rather, he is a mathematician. He began as a dancer in the

troupe and ended up as its trainer. Self-taught, he introduces to each newcomer the basic steps which are part of the Circassian tradition. Variation is found in the movement of the body and arms, but the choreography remains traditional.



The most popular dance steps include: zafakwa, islamelh, wll, the Swords, and the Maidens. The first is a courting dance portrayed through a young man and woman in the form of swans. The scene takes place on the surface of an imaginary lake and involves delicate and swift movements. In the second dance, youths show their endurance by dancing on their toes whilst maidens glide near them

on the stage.

All these dances are performed at Circassian weddings. Wll concludes the event, and tells of a lover's farewell. The sword dance reflects a battle; youths wear red tunics which symbolize blood offered for their land. Finally, the Maiden is an expressive scene where girls move their arms and hands to mime their feelings and emotions.

Ever since it was established in 1950, Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed has flourished. It has represented Jordan in Paris, Syria, and Greece, and has been awarded an honorary shield by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

In an interview with The Star, Muhamed Shekakhwah, a member of the troupe's administration, said "I think what makes us such a success is that each member dances from the heart. He gives his entire commitment and devotion to it."

These youngsters are taught how to dance from a very early age. Known for rigid adherence to custom, every Circassian passes on to his child various traditions. As a result each member of this troupe has strong background in the dancing techniques.

Shekakhwah explains that the music accompanying the dances is composed by and performed Said Bazoka. He plays seven to eight instruments such as the drum and baraban. Bazoka is originally an engineer, but his hobby is Circassian music. Recordings of his music are used during practice because he has a busy work schedule.

Hana Shekakhwah, who is also a member of the troupe's board, says that one of the problems that they face is the costumes. Not all the accessories and proper gear can be found in Amman, so they have to order them from the USSR. Financially this causes a further problem; the troupe covers its own expenses out of the ticket revenues.

Around JD 3,000 was spent once on just costumes, she says. Thus, stage designer, lawyer Fouad Naghouge has to make ends meet with the little money left after the clothes are made and bought.

If you are interested in expanding your knowledge about Circassians then go to Jerash on 22 July at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are JD 2.



Mirna Janbek copes with university studies as well as hours of practice



Said Bazoka accompanies the troupe



## A Jerash rich with song and music



By Diane Chilangwa  
Star Staff Writer

TANIA'S FACE glows when the word "cello" is mentioned. "I really like my instrument. It makes me feel special that I have this chance to be a member of the group," she states. With a broad smile across her face she adds, "I love the kids and teachers too because they all seem to care about you."

Nine Months ago, a cello was an instrument that she had only heard of. Today, at age 12, Tania, Harb of Amman is one of the 107 proud and enthusiastic members of the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al-Husseini Foundation.

"It's a good feeling to know that you can make other people feel proud of you," adds nine-year-old Sami Arafat, who has been playing the trumpet for the past year. When asked if he feels nervous about playing for Her Majesty Queen Noor, for whom they have performed on several occasions since she initiated and inaugurated the conservatory on 3 October 1986, Sami responds with a quick "not really — it just makes me feel proud of myself."

Since its establishment, the conservatory's performances at this year's Jerash Festival — which have been scheduled for 13 and 15 July — are just two of the many performances that they have put on in the Kingdom.

Four months after the conservatory's inauguration, the students held a special performance for Her Majesty Queen Noor in February 1987. During the summer of the same year, the conservatory students had their debut performance at the 1987 Jerash Festival in which 55 of them performed jointly with nine members of the American youth orchestra "Young Strings in Action."

When it first began operating, the conservatory began with 36 children playing only the violin.

"We wanted to start very small. The method of teaching used was the Roland Pedagogy, String Instruction Method," says Shelle Johnson, artistic consultant for the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al-Husseini Foundation from Washington D.C.



Children of the Conservatory during a rehearsal session

## National Music Conservatory

# 107 proud new musicians

This method of teaching, says Johnson, is a method she has been using with her American youth orchestra which performed at the Jerash Festival in 1986 and 1987.

In July of last year new instructors joining the conservatory were trained in violin, viola and cello pedagogy, increasing the number of instruments that the students could learn to play.

This increase in the number of instruments being taught by the conservatory has no doubt had an effect on enrollment figures.

When first established the conservatory was housed at the Royal Cultural Centre. Today they have their own building which accommodates the increased number of students.

This increase in students and purchase of a building, although showing signs of success in the growth of the conservatory, have nonetheless created other problems.

"In a sense we are victims of our own success in that we now have problems with staffing and trying to meet the budget. We are in our own building now,

which now increases financial responsibilities," says Johnson.

To ease the financial pressures, the conservatory, since its establishment, has received some funds from the Noor Al-Husseini Foundation. It has also received funds from the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, the Jordan Society in Washington DC, the Artistic Direction of "Young Strings in Action" and private donors.

Also, each student enrolled in the programme is expected to pay JD 23 per month for lessons.

## Six nights of Filipino dance

AMMAN (Star) — The Philippines' world-famous U.P. Filipiniana Dance Troupe arrives in Amman today, Thursday, for a six-night performance at the seventh Jerash Festival of Culture and Art, which is led by Professor Corazon G. Inigo, award-winning Filipino artist.

Based on its record performances in at least 15 countries in the past few years its repertoire, depicting various forms of Philippine culture, is expected to be one of the festival's favourite attractions.

The dance group made its international debut in 1978 by participating in the 33rd Inter-

national Wine and Folkloric Festival in Dijon, France. It won the first prize in dance and the first prize for music, the first time in the history of the festival that the only two gold prizes were won by a single country.

It also won world-wide acclaim for its excellent performances in international cultural festivals in the Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Australia, Malaysia and Thailand.

In April 1985, it toured 11 key cities of the United States and

Canada, and its performances were rated as "world class". It has just returned from a well-applauded participation in the Asian Folkloric Festival in Bangkok.

Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr Juan V. Saez, said that the group's participation in the Jerash festival is part of the cultural exchange programme between the Philippines and the Kingdom.

The 26-member group will be met at the Queen Alia International Airport by Philippine Embassy officials and officers and members of the Filipino Community Association in Amman.

As part of its future development scheme the conservatory has plans to introduce programmes that will enable students to learn how to play Arabic music using Arabic instruments such as the oud, kanoun and Na.

According to Director of the Conservatory Kifah Fakhouri, theory courses such as music appreciation will also be taught.

"Students coming to the conservatory will not only learn to play an instrument but will also have other music courses that will add to their music knowledge," says Fakhouri.

This summer the conservatory has scheduled a summer music camp for both children and adults. The programme will offer introductory courses in music reading and writing and ear training. Other courses offered will include learning to play the recorder and an introductory course in music participation through Orff's percussion instruments. All courses begin 31 July.

In its efforts to upgrade teaching standards as well the conservatory will conduct teacher training courses, also beginning 31 July, for kindergarten teachers on how to use music in the classroom. Other courses will include the training of elementary teachers on how to use Aodaly's method of teaching singing and ear training and Orff's principles of teaching all instruments in classroom music.

According to Fakhouri, the conservatory presently has 92 participants in the training courses, of whom 45 are from the Ministry of Education, 19 from UNRWA schools, and the rest from the different private schools in the country.

Today the conservatory has a total of 13 teachers — seven for strings, five for woodwinds and brass, and two accompanists. The conservatory hopes soon to have available teachers for sight and ear training and music appreciation.

With the addition of these teachers the conservatory also hopes to begin a children's string orchestra at the start of the 1988-89 academic year. Fakhouri maintains that they hope to add adults to the enrollment list, which presently has students between the ages of three and 16 years.

At the end of this week Johnson, who manages to maintain a close relationship with the conservatory here in Amman, will be returning to Washington D.C. where she resides with her husband and children.

During her visits to Jordan — which she makes every three months, Johnson manages to work with both the teachers and students. In the past Johnson also brought performers to the conservatory as part of her efforts to try to inspire the children.

Commenting on the standard of the Jordanian students if compared with American students at their level, Johnson believes their progression is right on target.

"They play very advanced literature, perfectly in tune, rhythmically correct, and most important is that they are very enthusiastic about what they are doing," says Johnson.

Johnson hopes that the conservatory will continue to get more support from the Jordanian people.

"We need the financial and moral support of everyone if we are to make this the finest conservatory in the whole of the Arab world," she adds, "many students at the second year of learning are planning to take up music as a career and give back to Jordan what they have learnt."

14 JULY 1988

## Forth Expats Conference ends today

# Discussions cover political, economic, social issues

By Wafa Amr  
and  
Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writers

THE FOURTH Expatriates Conference, which opened here on Monday, concludes its meetings today, Thursday, having covered social, economic, and political issues. About 800 delegates attended the sessions and presented several recommendations pertaining to their conditions of living in their countries of residence, reviewed their problems, and discussed ways to overcome them.

Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, acting Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Conference Engineer Khaled Al-Haj Hassan delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he conveyed King Hussein's pride in, and greetings to the expatriates. He said that "the nation is happy that all its citizens, locals and expatriates, are now meeting together on their own land. A meeting characterized by a holy bond between the people, based on brotherhood and aiming at developing the treasure and richness of this country and its people who are constantly on the mind of His Majesty."

Addressing the expatriates the Minister said: "Your constant giving and fruitful efforts have undoubtedly proved that you are an extension of your country abroad, and its loyal ambassadors to brotherly countries and other nations as well."

In appreciation of what the expatriates have done the Minister said that the government has given much attention to the comprehensiveness of the topics under discussion, and attempted to have the largest possible representation of expatriate societies in the preparatory stages both the expatriates and their country. Mr Hassan said that this year's conference, with the theme (The Expatriate and the Nation's Development), is of special importance because it is based on the various human, social, economic, and national dimensions that were covered in the previous three conferences.

He paid tribute to the continuous efforts of the conference preparatory committee which, under the directives of His Majesty the King, has achieved great successes "which only reassure us that the conference has become one of our national establishments and a meeting place for the members of the one big Jordanian family, where they meet to build a stronger nation and more security for our future generations."

Minister Al-Haj Hassan thanked all those who participated in preparing for the conference and expressed hope that the next one "will convene with the Arab territories freed and the families in the Holy Lands closely united."

## Evaluation of the Third Expatriates Conference

Upon reviewing the 1987 expatriates' conventions, recommendations and achievements, Mr Haj Hassan referred to King Hussein's directives for the "need to give complete care to the Jordanian expatriates. He added that the Jordanian government is greatly concerned with rendering the conference a success, and the implementing of its recommendations, particularly those related to dual nationality, social security, customs facili-



A side view of the conference

ties and exemptions, housing, treatment at the Jordanian borders, higher education, etc..

Among the achievements and measures undertaken by the Jordanian government to implement the recommendations of last year's third conference were the following:

— The Jordanian government has set up a department for the Jordanian expatriates' affairs within the Ministry of Labour. It aims at deepening the relations between the expatriates and their home country in all fields — educational, social and economic. The department works by looking into the expatriates' problems and their living conditions in the host countries in an attempt to help them lead better lives.

The department provides the expatriates with information on Jordan's social, political, economic and other conditions. It also undertakes the preparation for the expatriates' annual conference, and the process of following up the implementation of former conferences' recommendations.

— The government has already set up and registered the holding company for Jordanians working abroad. It was registered in the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The company is meant to be the pot for productive projects benefiting the shareholders and participating in the development of Jordan. Its capital which was supposed to be JD 25 million, is JD five million.

— The Jordanian expatriates care fund has been established in both Bahrain and Qatar, and was previously set up in Kuwait, and UAE.

— The Jordanians living in Saudi Arabia demanded that a co-operative housing society be set up for the expatriates, and the Ministry of Labour has supported this demand.

— In the five-year plan for 1986-1990, the Kingdom has opened wide investment avenues and provided incentives and facilities to encourage investors in all fields. Despite the encouraging measures undertaken by the government, it is found that the expatriates' investments in Jordan are not up to expectations.

— Regarding the reconsideration of educational basics and their development, the first National Conference for Educational Development which was held in Amman from six to seven September 1987, has already reviewed the educational process. The Ministry of Education is following up the im-

plementation of that conference's recommendations through its specialized educational devices.

— Among the recommendations of last year's conference was the establishment of a private university. The Jordanian government has welcomed this proposal, and the door is still open for the expatriates to take initial measures to implement, finance, and manage this project.

— The government is still undertaking measures and steps to solve the unemployment problem in light of the studies and recommendations of the higher ministerial committee. The Ministry of Labour has also taken steps to face this problem and to reorganize the labour market. The labour law has been amended several times. The ministry has provided thousands of job opportunities for job seekers. In 1983, 2,343 people were employed, while in 1987, the ministry provided working opportunities for 7997 people in different fields. Efforts are still being done, through agreements with other Arab countries to provide them with skilled Jordanian labour and experts. A special fund was set up to support the wages of those who will leave the country to work abroad.

— In the area of supporting and intensifying communication between the Jordanian expatriates and the host countries, the Jordanian government has exerted great efforts in supporting the expatriates, particularly through King Hussein's, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's frequent visits to the host

countries.

— As of 1 October 1987, the Royal Jordanian has provided special encouraging rates in winter for Jordanians living in the Gulf countries, as a way to encourage them to visit their families in Jordan. Special rates were also provided to Jordanian tourists living in the Middle East, and to expatriates participating in the conference.

— Jordan still supports the steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza through its social and economic development programme. In addition, Jordan supports the Palestinian people's "intifada" in the occupied territories.

## The expats achievements

As for the Jordanian expatriates' achievements they have founded boards of directors for their clubs, centres, and management agencies in all the countries they reside in. They have also set up specialized committees to deal with the expatriates' affairs and their relation with their home country in all aspects of life.

They have also established financial funds for the Jordanian community in several countries for expenditure on special services. Further, they built Jordanian schools and Jordanian cultural centres, a housing co-operative society, and the expatriates' holding company, a general investment company.

Following the reading of the first working-paper, the expatriates voiced their comments on

the achievements of the Third Conference.

The expatriates met on 8 July, and set up four committees — educational, economic, general affairs and co-ordination, and follow-up committees. These committees studied all the working-papers of the expatriates and submitted one paper consisting of all their demands and recommendations.

The formulation committee, comprised of 12 elected members, reviewed the recommendations submitted by the educational, economic, and general affairs committees. The paper stressed the importance of establishing the private university in Amman, the need to review the admission conditions in Arab and Jordanian universities, and the need to provide higher education for sons and daughters of the expatriates in Arab and Jordanian universities. The expatriates called for increasing the percentage of expatriate students' admission into Jordanian universities to 10 per cent.

Among the economic recommendations were the need to expand transport services, to preserve the stability of the Jordanian dinar and its exchange rate, to review the companies law so as to avoid the problems which were discovered lately, and the need to expand and undertake co-operative housing projects for all Jordanian expatriates (a house for every expatriate).

As for the recommendations submitted by the general affairs committee they included facilitating the joining by expatriates of professional associations and unions in the Kingdom and facilitating the participation of expatriates in Jordanian institutions and strengthening the ties between them and their home country through embassies, consulates, offices, etc..

## Foreign policy

In the second session, which started on Tuesday morning, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taher Al-Masri, read a working-paper titled "Jordan's foreign policy."

Mr Masri emphasized the fixed Jordanian foreign policy, which consists of building an economic and military power, taking up the national responsibility.

Continued on page 4

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**THE JERUSALEM STAR 3**



Continued from page 3

bility towards the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people, building relations with neighbouring Arab countries on the basis of a unified goal and destiny, supporting national security against outside threats, and respect for Arab institutions as well as the Arab league. He also stressed Jordan's respect for the independence of all other countries and rejected the intervention in their internal affairs.

Mr Masri referred to the success of the Amman Extraordinary Arab summit held in last November, stating that King Hussein's speech, which is considered as a historic document, consisted of several decisions which summarized Jordan's position in light of new events in the Arab and international arenas.

The Minister reviewed King Hussein's efforts, regionally and internationally, to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem by convening an international conference with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the attendance of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

On the Iran-Iraq war Jordan has supported Iraq in resisting the Iranian aggression, and called for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598. King Hussein exerted great efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq as a step to achieve a unified Arab position.

Replying to a question posed by one of the expatriates on

## Government, expats endorse opening of private university

measures taken by Jordan to thwart Israeli attempts to form a substitute homeland for Palestinians in Jordan, Masri said that all facts indicate that the Israeli government and political parties think in this direction. The Israelis say that Balfour's Declaration includes Jordan, and since the Israelis live in Palestine, then they have given up Jordan, which is part of their land. Mr Masri added that Israel faces a demographic problem, and in the year 2000 the Arab population will equal the Israeli population in number. So Israel thinks of transferring Palestinians from the occupied territories to Jordan under Israeli-created conditions.

Mr Masri maintained that Jordan is aware of these dangerous ideas and rejected them, and thus it has stressed the Palestinian identity in Palestine. This, he said, compels Jordan to take a stand and formulate policies which are not in agreement with the directives of some Arab countries.

On the Camp David Accord signed between Egypt and Israel, Mr Masri said that Jordan was among the first to reject it. The situation is different now, he said, because, although there is an accord, it exists only on paper.

He pointed out that, when King Hussein called for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations of Arabs with Egypt, he attempted to get Egypt to depart from the accords. "Only when

Egypt returns to the Arab League will the Camp David accords be truly abandoned," he said.

Returning to the "Intifada" Mr Masri said that it should be translated into political work. Practically the only solution is a political solution, a peaceful solution. "A political solution does not mean surrendering, and force is not sufficient," he said. "The clear alternative for us, which is parallel to the peaceful solution, is the Palestinian revolt on Palestinian soil," stressed Mr Masri.

### Jordan and Palestinian cause

The next paper was entitled "Jordan and the Palestinian cause" and was presented by the Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs, Marwan Dudin.

Mr Dudin emphasized that Jordan remains faithful to its national commitments toward the Palestinian cause and to the legitimate rights of the Palestinians on their soil. The "Intifada" was bound to take place as the 20 years of occupation have been a continuous history of Israeli measures that are against all international laws.

Mentioning just a few of those Israeli measures Mr Dudin referred to individual and group punishments of Palestinians, detentions, deportations, and land confiscation. Since 1967 up to the end of 1987, 2,754,476 dunums of land were confiscated; 52 per cent of the total land in Gaza Strip Israel confiscated around 128,300 dunums,

30 per cent of the total land in the West Bank, Israel established 186 Jewish settlements and 20 others in the Gaza Strip. There are 15 prisons in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to 19 prisons in the 1948 occupied territories, all filled with Palestinian prisoners suffering from the crudest, inhumane conditions. During its 20 years of occupation Israel has deported 2600 Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr Dudin maintained that, in light of the escalating uprising, Jordan played an effective role at the regional and international levels in support of the Palestinians' struggle and confrontation of the Israeli occupation.

In addition Jordan continued its financial support of the Palestinians in the occupied territories through its social and economic development programme, he said.

Mr Dudin added that Jordan, in its real-life dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, has co-operated with the PLO through the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee which was set up in 1979. As the Arab support to this committee proved insufficient, Mr Dudin said, then the Jordanian government decided to launch its five-year programme to the occupied territories, stressing its unpoliticized nature. He said that in 1987, JD 4, 372,276 were spent on direct

financial support in the occupied territories, of which JD 300,000 went to lawyers, JD 30,000 to engineers, JD 52,446 to West Bank teachers and JD 1,039,970 to Gaza Strip teachers.

Thus, total direct support reached around JD eight million for 1987. For 1988, JD 16,838, 580 were pledged to cover direct support, housing loans, development projects and other commitments from 1987.

**Economic future**  
On the third day of the conference the economic working paper was presented and included Jordan's economic features, its economic system and national income sources, human resources, labour force export, the high percentage of educated Jordanians and skilled labour, and Jordan's natural resources.

The paper also included information and data on Jordan's external trade, where Jordan's trade balance distinguishes the Kingdom from other developing countries' economies. The big deficit in trade balance was decreased by remittances from Jordanian working abroad.

The paper reviewed the economic developments during 1987 and the 1988-1990 economic plan directives and aims. The second section of the paper dealt with investment opportunities and incentives provided in Jordan for the different economic sectors and analysed the banking system in Jordan. Reference was made to tax and custom exemptions to investors, as well as additional exemptions, so as to facilitate and promote local and foreign investments.

## Gandhi concludes visit to Jordan

Amman (Star/Petra) — Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and the accompanying delegation, left Amman Wednesday after a three-day official visit to the Kingdom during which they met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister, Zed Al-Rifai, and other senior Jordanian officials.

In his first visit to Jordan, the Prime Minister discussed with Jordanian officials the Palestinian issue, the Gulf war and bilateral relations and co-operation between the two countries, especially in the fields of trade and technology.

The talks between the two sides reflected harmony in attitudes towards the paramount issue of concern. Mr Gandhi reiterated on several occasions his country's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and for the convening of an

international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Speaking at a dinner banquet hosted in his honour by King Hussein on Monday, Mr Gandhi expressed appreciation for His Majesty's continuous efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that peace will not be achieved in this region without full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

The Indian Premier said that his country opposes any foreign presence in the Gulf because it contributes to the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. In a meeting with chief editors of local newspapers, Mr Gandhi said he is against the imposing of sanctions on Iran because "the American experience proves the futility of such measures, especially after Iran-Gate scandal."



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor receive Mr and Mrs Rajiv Gandhi at Al-Nadwa Palace.

He, however, called on the international community to exercise pressure on the parties to the conflict and implement Security Council Resolution 598.

On the economic co-operation between the two countries, the Indian and Jordanian sides pledged to increase their trade volume, and to renew the joint co-operation committee. Talks between Prime Minister Zed Al-Rifai and Indian Premier also resulted, among other things, in agreeing on holding an exhibition of Indian industries in Jordan.

He, however, called on the international community to exercise pressure on the parties to the conflict and implement Security Council Resolution 598.

### Apple computers

#### Setting the standards

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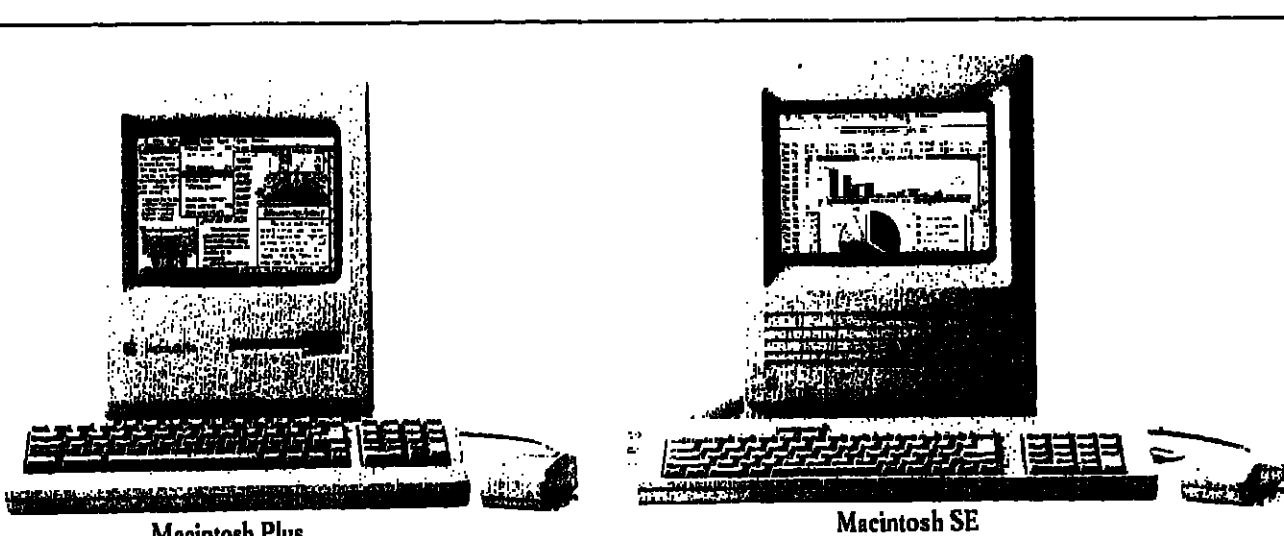
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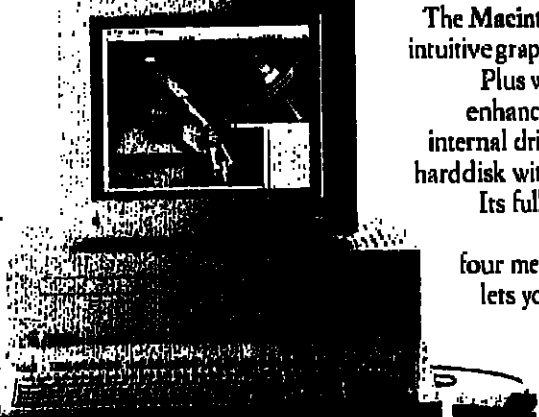
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## Leaders in the PICK market

By Fawzi Darwazah  
Special to The Star

IT IS sometimes difficult to believe that there is an alternative operating system to Unix for multi-user micro-computers. The proponents of Unix argue that it will soon be the industry standard O/S for this type of machine. Whether or not this is true, it will not be so without a fight. PICK is an alternative to Unix, and offers far more ease of use and power.

Jordan Computer Trading Company (JCTC), established in 1978, was the first computer company to introduce PICK to the Jordanian market in 1984, by marketing the ADDS Mentor range of computers, running the PICK O/S. ADDS is an American Company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of NCR Corp.

The Mentor range of computers support from three to 260 terminals depending on the model. Disk storage also range from 20MB to 4000MB.

#### Why PICK?

JCTC sees the strength of PICK as being its simplicity and power. PICK is a type of relational database system that can be configured for a wide variety of applications. It is easy to alter programmes under PICK, so that as a user's requirements change, the application software can be altered accordingly. Another strength of the PICK is

that it is fast. It stores data in a random fashion in a three dimensional space that can grow and grow without any user intervention. Another strength of the PICK is English, which as the name suggests is a way of producing reports by using a command language close enough to English.

#### Application programmes

Because of the ease of programming, JCTC has managed to build a horizontal market in Jordan. Each and every one of its installations is unique in its type of business and its requirements. JCTC has successfully installed more than 18 systems using the PICK with user capacity from three to 64 users. The latest of which was the implementation of Point-of-Sale terminals and printers, whereby retail stores can benefit from on-sales programmes that minimize back office work by updating stock and accounts files.

One more application which has been successfully entered is the Pharmacies One-in-All System. Based on the PICK system, a model pharmacy can install a small system with 20 MB and two terminals. One terminal is used in the back office for data-entry and report generations, the other connected to a cash till, is used for online sales of pharmacy products.

For more information, come and see us at the Marriott show.

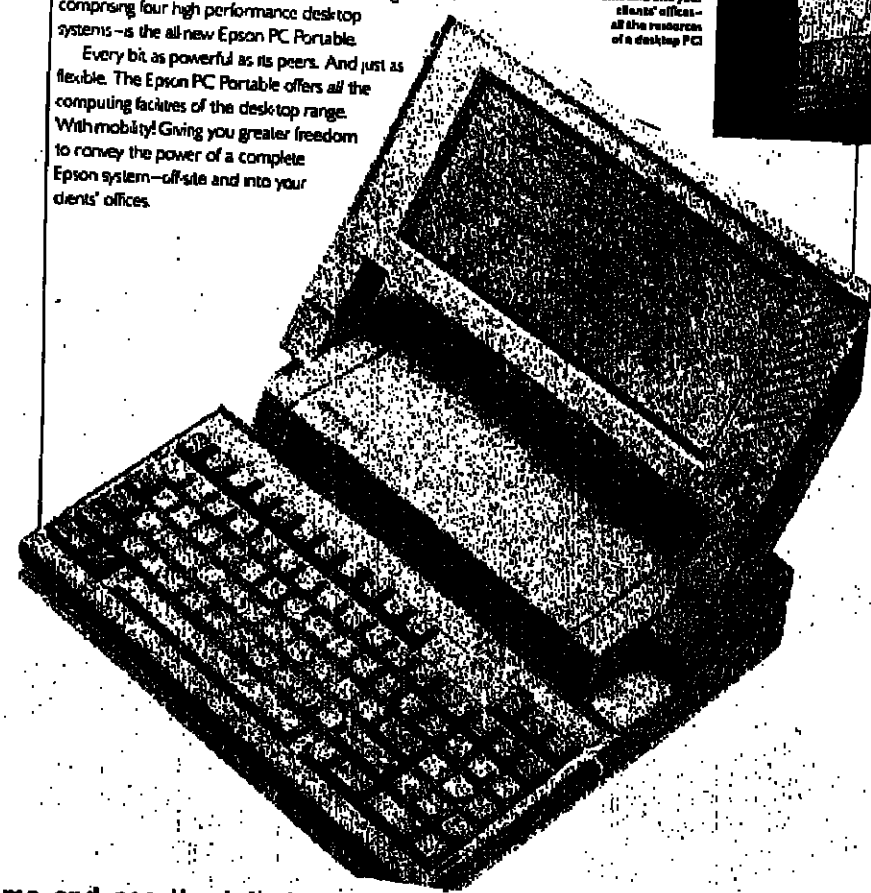
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## ADC official:

## Murder of Alex Odeh affects US-Israeli relations

By Lella Deeb  
Special to The Star

THE DIRECTOR of Public Relations of the Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has revealed that Rochelle Ida Manning was arrested and arraigned by a Los Angeles court for her part in the 1980 bombing of a computer company which killed the secretary of the company director.

In an interview with The Star, Faris Bouhafa said that the woman's fingerprints had been found on the letter sent with the bomb. She was arrested at Los Angeles airport on her way back from Israel, with a letter sent by her husband, Robert Manning, to the American Civil Liberties Union, in which he complained of being harassed and threatened by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and that, he claimed, was a violation of his civil rights.

The FBI were investigating Manning's role in the bombing of the Santa Ana ADC office in 1985, which killed the director Alex Odeh. Manning, along with Keith Israel, Fuchs, Andrew Green and Bart Silverman, all living in the East Side of Kiryat Arba near Hebron, are known to be closely associated with Kach movement leader Rabbi Meir Kahane and are suspected of being main enforcers of his terrorist activities in the United States and occupied Palestine.

In August of 1987, the FBI had sent Manning a strongly worded letter urging him to return to the United States to face questioning, and suggesting that he would be extradited if he didn't return, Bouhafa said.

Manning's attorney, Samuel Abadi, who once represented Kahane, had identified the other three suspects in the Odeh murder, he added. He also said that the four had been suspected by the FBI from the first day of the murder, as they had tracked Manning and Fuchs, using Green's credit card, on 10 October, 1985, from New York, but had lost them in Los Angeles Airport on the same day, which was the day before the Odeh murder. They were being followed as suspects of two other bombings of alleged Nazis, one of whom was killed and the other wounded.

After the murder, all law enforcement agencies on the scene, discussed the four suspects who all managed to escape to Israel. But Manning kept returning to the United States when he was questioned each time by the FBI, who had no real proof of his complicity.

Bouhafa said that this was the reason why the FBI had tried for two years to elicit the support of the Israeli government in this case, but last year a leaked FBI inter-office memo complained that Israel was obstructing the investigation into the Odeh case by refusing to provide travel and telephone records of the four, who carried dual citizenships of both the United States and Israel. Now the FBI may have to request Manning's extradition from Israel. He said that all this information had been printed in the US press.

He said that by arraigning Manning's wife, the FBI were again seeking his co-operation by using her as leverage to bring him back to America. "What is

interesting about the case is that the tragic murder of Alex Odeh has become an important element affecting the relationship between the United States and Israel," Bouhafa said, adding that no person carrying dual citizenship has been successfully extradited from Israel since 1987.

"The big problem is that Israel, which purports to be the champion against 'terrorism' is now in the awkward position of providing a safe haven to American terrorists wanted by the FBI for murder, extortion, kidnapping and robbery," he said. "The double standard once again seems very clear: Israel overlooks terrorism when it is committed by its own people."

## New activities of ADC

Bouhafa also spoke about new ADC activities, one of which was buying half the advertising space in the new Washington D.C. metro system, that is 350 cars, for one month, with posters urging Americans to review the use of their tax dollars by Israel, and giving specific amounts of US military and economic aid to Israel which come from taxes.

But another very important programme, Bouhafa said, was the Eye-Witness Group, which takes members on a three-week study trip, where they live with Palestinian families in towns and villages, even refugee camps, in the occupied territories. Each individual has to write an essay for his or her reasons for joining the study group, and each is chosen according to his or her application. The people pay \$600 each, while ADC pays the rest of the costs, including food expenses for the host families.

## ISRAEL PUTTING YOUR TAX DOLLARS TO WORK!!

- Do you know that last year, American taxpayers gave Israel \$1.8 billion in military aid?
- This year, the Reagan administration wants to increase it to \$3.6 billion!
- If Congress agrees, American taxpayers will be paying \$10 million a day to help Israel violate the human rights of Palestinians!
- Add to this \$1.2 billion in economic aid.



Please ask your congressperson to "just say no" to unconditional aid to Israel

Only Congress can stop this madness!

THIS IS A FAIR POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT BY THE AMERICAN ARAB ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

One of the posters used by the ADC that urges Americans to review the use of their tax dollars

"The groups include 12-15 Americans from all walks of life including pastors, professors, nurses, doctors and others. Several American Jews have participated," Bouhafa said.

There have been two groups already, and a third one arrives in a few days. The individuals gather information, document it with eye-witness reports and photographs, and later present it in a group report, approved by each participant who then speaks publicly, about what he has seen, in churches and schools and to the media.

The May, 1988 group presented its report on 7 June, after witnessing acts of human rights abuses by the Israelis. "The delegates have witnessed 'concrete evidence' that the Israeli government's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza is systematically brutal and violates the most fundamental human rights including flagrant violations of recognized international law," the report said. The delegation called upon President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Congress and the American people to take appropriate action to end the violence and the occupation.

Also listing specific documented acts, the second report, presented by the June group on 5 July, concluded that the personal observations of the members and the eye-witness testimonies of Palestinians revealed an Israeli policy and practice of sustained systematic human rights abuses throughout the West Bank and Gaza, which were an affront to human dignity and universally-recognized human rights.



Wang office provides a modern business environment

## Wang concludes second seminar

AMMAN (Star) — Comcent Trading and Contracting company held its second seminar this year at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on 26 June 1988. The seminar was over a period of two days and was divided into three sessions. Each session was followed by a live demonstration showing the new software products.

The attendees expressed extreme satisfaction with the announced products, especially that Wang Laboratories showed an immense effort in Arabizing them for the Middle East market, and with the professional organization of the seminars.

The speakers were a mixture of Wang staff and Comcent staff and each talked about a specific area of their specialization.

PAGE is a relational database

system that uses fourth generation programming language tools, which is the new trend in programme development which makes programming, queries and reports much faster and easier. On the other hand, Wang Office is an office automation product that uses electronic filing as the means of electronic filing as the means of communication in the modern business environment.

The surprise of the seminar was the announcement of the release of Microsoft MS DOS operating system in Arabic. It was news since it will solve all the Arabization problems, especially since it comes from the inventors of MS-DOS and the Arabization will be transparent to all products.

14 JULY 1988

## in Brief

• Dr Salem Al-Lowzy, undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture presided over a meeting this week to discuss the preparation of a study on developing the animal wealth in Jordan.

The working schedules of the sub-committees which are supposed to do various studies on different sectors on animal wealth development, were discussed during the meeting.

• Minister of Health, Dr Zaid Hamza signed with his Yemeni counterpart a memorandum of understanding between the two ministries on delegating Jordanian doctors and technicians to work in Yemen.

According to this memorandum, 300 employment opportunities will be open to physicians to work in Yemen.

• Minister of Finance endorsed the boycotting of 42 foreign companies in compliance with the provision of the Arab Israel Boycott Law. He also approved the lifting of the embargo imposed upon a number of foreign companies after they adjusted their situations in accordance with the aforementioned law.

• Minister of Supply has adopted a decision by which the price of Kilim milk was fixed at JD 1.78 for the 1800 gramme package, and at JD 2.40 for the 2500 gramme package.

• The Syrian Ministry of Economics and External Trade issued a decision allowing the Syrian private sector to export fruits and vegetables to Jordan without an antecedent permission and with tax exemptions.

• Mr Hassan Ibrahim was sworn in this week as General Secretary of the Arab Economic Council, in the presence of Mr Hamdi 'Abbas', minister of industry and trade.

In a statement on this occasion, Mr Ibrahim said that he wishes to achieve the aspired goals of all the member countries of the council.

• Jordan, represented by its ambassador in Bonn, took part in a symposium about the methods of entering the Scandinavian markets, which was held last month in Bonn, West Germany.

The Jordanian ambassador sent to the Amman Chamber of Commerce all the leaflets distributed at the symposium which contained general information about the Scandinavian markets and methods of trading with them.

14 JULY 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR

## Industry protection re-evaluated

By Linda Busche  
Star Staff Writer

SPURRED BY criticism and pressure from international institutions and trade unions, local economists and government officials are re-evaluating Jordan's industry protection.

"Removing the protection policy is the hot issue at the moment," economist Mohammed Saleh Jaber told The Star.

The economists and officials are arguing whether quantitative restrictions are necessary measures of protection for local industries.

"We have been exercising protection in Jordan without any evaluation of what is positive or what is negative," Arafat Al-Tamimi, vice president for Industrial Affairs of the Royal Scientific Society, said.

The questions of which industries need protection and how long the protection should last is a very delicate issue, Al-Tamimi said. He also said the Ministry of Industry and Trade has neglected follow-up evaluations of the protected industries.

However Dr Samir Emeish, director of studies and encouragement of investment, said the Ministry of Industry now feels

there is a need to re-evaluate and to modify the protection measures. Those measures include quantitative restrictions, tariffs on imports and accredited industries. Quantitative restrictions prohibit the import of certain commodities if there is a similar local product. About 39 industries are protected through those restrictions.

It's time to study the whole issue, whether removing protection measures would hurt the economy in the long run or whether protection provides advantages or benefits, Jaber said.

"We must study the effects of the removal on all aspects of the economy," Jaber said. "It could backfire and put investors in a crucial situation. The topic should be open for debate from interest groups. We don't want to repeat the same mistakes that started this banning."

Emeish said quantitative restrictions enable manufacturers to establish themselves, and he compared the first two or three years of a business to the first trimester of a woman's pregnancy.

"It's of vital importance, he said.

Quantitative restrictions give local manufacturers their ex-

pected share of the market, he said. Both Emeish and Jaber said tariffs often are imposed on imports as protection against dumping. For instance, when a pharmaceutical company in Jordan began producing gelatin capsules for medicine, only about five or six companies in the world produced the capsules. The capsules were imported at about JD 2 per 1,000 capsules, and then the prices dropped to about JD 1 per 1,000, Emeish said. The production cost of the locally produced capsules was much higher. Therefore, a tariff was imposed on capsules produced abroad, he said.

When tariffs aren't sufficient, certain products are banned, Jaber said. But bans in the form of quantitative restrictions have their own problems.

The quality of commodities is always an issue," Emeish said. The local market is not subject to international standards.

Standards have to be applied systematically and should meet international standards, Al-Tamimi said. At last week's conference on the industrialization of Jordan, Al-Tamimi presented a paper proposing the establishment of an independent

standards and specifications bureau. The bureau would be linked with the RSS and would ensure quality control through frequent inspections, he said.

"If we don't issue or exercise a good system for quality control, the consumers — even the producers — will suffer," he added.

Jaber said there are no rules or regulations for the industries to comply with, and guidelines for selecting goods for protection are too flexible because of the interest from government employees and the power of the companies.

However Emeish said that industries are not targeted for protection by the government, although participation of the private sector in government decisions is strong. The selection process begins when a sector of industry starts to complain about any danger or obstacle to its success. Usually, that obstacle is dumping, he said.

The government then forms a committee composed of representatives from the ministries of Industry and Trade, Supply and Finance. The committee investigates the matter and collects its own data. Each case must then be approved by the cabinet, Emeish said.

## Geological mapping of Jordan produced

AMMAN (Star) — For a number of years now the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), under the direction of the Director General, Mr Kamal Jreissat, has been working closely with the British Geological Survey (BGS) in producing detailed geological maps of Jordan.

Direct responsibility for preparing those maps has been handled jointly by Engineer Bassam Sunna of the Geology Directorate and Dr Cedric Mortimer of the BGS. Following the projects inception in 1984 the first map was produced in 1985. To date seventeen maps covering mainly the more difficult topographical areas of Jordan have been printed and a further 20 are being surveyed. Each map being in full colour and showing underground sections and rock columns with a full explanation in Arabic and English.

Obtaining data for the maps requires much necessary fieldwork, but this provides valuable training experience. However,

the BGS has arranged specialist courses, whilst the British Council has provided scholarships and post-graduate training in the UK. The latest member of the geological team to obtain a scholarship is Mr Ahmed Masri, who will undertake a Master of Science degree in structural geology of Imperial College London this autumn. He will be the eighth geologist from Dr Mortimer's group to undertake post-graduate studies in the UK.

Already valuable information about Jordan's mineral resources has been obtained as a result of the mapping project. Hitherto unknown resources of tar sand, feldspar, gypsum and sulphur have been discovered as well as a huge deposit of oil shale. Perhaps most important of all, the survey is providing much important information about water resources not only by identifying where reserves are likely to be but also suggesting where are the best sites to sink wells.

## Remittances discussed in Congress

AMMAN (Star) — Mr Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) delivered a speech Wednesday before the fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress now in progress in Amman for the period 11-14 July 1988.

In his speech, Mr Abu-Ghazaleh addressed the topic of foreign transfers and their role in supporting the national economy. He also explored ways and means of enhancing such transfers and directing them towards productive projects and enterprises in the Kingdom from the view of creating and sustaining a solid economic base.

It is estimated, according to Mr Abu-Ghazaleh, that the volume of transfers of Jordanian

expatriates in Kuwait amounted to JD 753 million over the period 1976 to 1986. The estimate of the gross transfers, official and private amounted to around JD 6.5 billion during the period 1964-1987, i.e. an annual average of JD 315 million for official transfers and JD 126 million for non-official transfers.

It is worthwhile noting that the study submitted by Mr Abu-Ghazaleh is one of four working papers which have been presented to the congress.

Another paper presented by the Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taher Al-Masri addressed Jordanian Foreign policy in general while a third working paper entitled "Jordan and the Palestinian Question" was stated for discussion.

## AFS sales increase by 28%

AMMAN (star) — The year 1987 was a highly significant year for Arab Financial Services Co., a year in which the targets of the company's operation have been realized in all main areas.

According to the company's Board of Directors annual report for 1987, the company's travel cheque sales were \$625 million, which represents an increase of 28 per cent compared with the 1985 sales figures.

The company's sales accounted for 40 per cent of the overall US dollar travellers cheque sales in banking and financial institutions which are members of VISA International in Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Pursuant to offering varied financial services to different institutions the company has entered new areas of business including the development of computer software designed to meet the requirements of financial institutions, business and management consultancy services, and consultancy for the installation and operation of Automated Teller Machines.

By the end of 1987, the company's financial results showed a significant growth in its balance sheet. Assets rose from \$95.5 million in 1986 to \$142 million in 1987, an increase of 48.3 per cent.

## INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION LOW INCOME AREA SEWERAGE NETWORKS IN AQABA CONTRACT AQ - S1

The Government Tenders Directorate invites the contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan-China, and Jordanian contractors who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works as first class for Water and Sewerage Projects. Who wish to be prequalified for the construction of low income area Sewerage Networks in Aqaba contract (AQ - S1) financed by the World Bank.

The contract consist of the supply and installation of Sewerage networks of various diameters in Low Income area, Commercial area, Ports Corporation Housing in Aqaba.

The International Federation of Consulting Engineers Prequalification form is obtainable from the Government Tenders Directorate at the Ministry of Public Works for a non-refundable sum of JD 25.

The sealed envelope containing the fully completed form along with any other supporting documents are due at the office of the Director of the Government Tenders Directorate not later than 12 noon Jordan local time on Saturday 30/07/1988.

Director,  
The Government Tenders  
Directorate

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

## Experts join forces for Jubilee plans

By Diane C. Chilandwa  
Star Staff Writer

IN AN effort to promote ongoing preparations for opening the Jubilee School in Jordan, two 10-day workshops are currently underway at the University of Jordan.

The main objective of these workshops is to establish the first steps towards selecting teachers and developing a school curriculum, according to the director of the projected Jubilee School, Nawal Hasheshu Kamal.

"We are trying to set up all the essentials applicable to the school's development," stated Kamal. "This is being done with the help of other institutions which have more expertise in this area," she added.

The workshops, which have been organized by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the British Council, are currently being attended by both local and foreign participants. Local participants include representatives from the Ministry of Education, community college teachers, Royal Scientific Society members, and other people involved in the field of education. On the international level are representatives from the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, (NCSSM).

According to Kamal, representatives from NCSSM have been a great asset to the workshop programme as the Jubilee School hopes to adapt a curriculum similar to that of NCSSM which concentrates on selecting and identifying students who will perform well in an academic environment that focuses on science and mathematics.

Also, like NCSSM, Jubilee School will house all of its student body which is expected to be some 600 students of both males and females. Having the residential schools system will allow us to provide the students with a special programme which will be relevant to their educational development, Kamal said.

"The curricula to be developed will include requirements set up by the Ministry of Education. However students will not be confined to this, according to Kamal.

"Living together will enable us to provide individual and group learning programmes to be conducted outside the classroom. The curricula will try to integrate knowledge with experience and help students to apply theoretical principles to life experiences," she added.

Students at the school will be given the opportunity to select subjects that suit their interests and aptitudes. Emphasis will be given to courses that are believed to be essential not only to their present needs but also to future ones. Therefore there will be a great emphasis on teaching and learning opportunities

through what is known as an inter-disciplinary approach.

At present one of the biggest challenges being faced by the Jubilee Committee is the development of a student selection programme. Unlike the United States, which already has national standardized tests, such as achievement tests and other quantitative ones used in identifying gifted students, Jordan will have to develop these tests.

"There are many areas in which there are great similarities and common problems concerning the identification of gifted students between here and the United States. And obviously as testing is a cultural phenomenon, the underlying problems and questions, that will have to be answered, are quite similar," said Dr William Youngblood, deputy director of the NCSSM. He added that, once these standardized tests are established, it is hoped that they remain valuable not only for Jubilee school applicants but also for students of other schools in Jordan.

As part of the Jubilee School's efforts to allow all gifted students to attend it is regarded as financial status, and all students accepted at the school will be supported by the foundation.

"We don't want children from poor families to be excluded," said Kamal. The school will also be supported by the government through its provision of either funds or teachers, Kamal added.



IRAQ

Details of the following seven tenders may be obtained from Electro-Industries Company, Zafaraniyah, Baghdad, or from the Showroom, Abu-Nuas Street, Baghdad.

**Television sets.** Tender no 2/88. Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Television sets.** Tender no 3/88. Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Television sets.** Tender no 4/88. Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Radios.** Tender no 1/88. Supply of 200,000 one-band radios. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Radios.** Tender no 2/88. Supply of 200,000 two-band radios. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Radio recorders.** Tender no 7/88. Supply of 50,000 radio recorders. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

**Radio recorders.** Tender no 8/88. Supply of 50,000 radio recorders. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

ALGERIA

**Well-drilling equipment.** Tender no 04/88/OW/MF. Supply in six lots, of well-drilling equipment, including: 1. 100 ft. external casing, cemented float collar, cementation accessories and casings. Details on payment of AD 400. CD 1 August.

UAE

**Medicines.** Tender no 74/88. Supply of medicines and pharmaceutical materials to Tawam hospital in Al-Ain. Details on payment of Dh 1,000. CD 30 July.

**X-ray materials.** Tender no 75/88. Supply of X-ray materials and requirements to Tawam hospital in Al-Ain. Details on payment of Dh 500. CD 31 July.

**Laboratory materials.** Tender no 76/88. Supply of laboratory materials and requirements to Tawam hospital in Al-Ain. Details on payment of Dh 500. CD 1 August.

**Medical materials.** Tender no 77/88. Supply of medical materials and requirements to Tawam hospital in Al-Ain. CD 2 August.

KUWAIT

Details of the following 11 tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shamali Building, Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Tareeq bin Zaid Street, Safat, telex 44048 cto kt.

**Medical tables.** Tender no D/2782. Supply to Kuwait Oil Company, of tables for medical services. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD20. CD 31 July.

**Kitchen equipment maintenance and cleaning materials.** Tender no A/888/C. Carrying out, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, the annual contract for maintenance of kitchen equipment and relevant cleaning materials in company's restaurant and lounge. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 9 August.

**Pipes.** Tender no 3105/9. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, Shuaiba Refinery, of various pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 1 August.

**Military uniforms and requirements.** Tender no M/3-88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Provision, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of military uniforms and requirements. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 20 August.

**Electrical maintenance services.** Tender no M/3-88. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Provision, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of electrical maintenance services. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD

75 CD 7 August

**Vehicle leasing.** Tender no M/1988/25. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Leasing, for Kuwait Oil Company, of vehicles. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 17 July.

**Labour transport.** Tender no M/1988/26. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Provision, for Kuwait Oil Company, of labour transport services. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 19 July.

**Nitrogen supply.** Tender no M/1988/22. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Provision, for Kuwait Oil Company, of nitrogen supply services. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 12 July.

**Catalyst.** Tender no N114/8. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of catalyst to remove sulphur from thick oil. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 July.

**Bridges and highways construction and maintenance.** Tender no RE/7. (Open to pre-qualified contractors only.) Carrying out, for the Public Works Ministry, minor construction works and general maintenance for bridges and highways network. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 75. CD 12 July.

SAUDI ARABIA

Details of the following seven tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Finance & National Economy, Airport Road, Riyadh 11177, telephone 4050080/4050000, telex 401021 fmsa sa, fax 4059202.

**Building cleaning and maintenance.** Tender no 226. Cleaning and maintenance of ministerial buildings in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 8 August.

**Vehicles servicing.** Tender no 227. Supply of fuel, oils, and washing of ministry vehicles. CD 13 August.

**Vehicles leasing.** Tender no 228. Leasing of vehicles. CD 20 August.

**Office cleaning and O&M.** Tender no 229. Cleaning and operation and maintenance (O&M) of government offices in Hail. Details on payment of SR 2,000. CD 27 August.

**Building cleaning and maintenance.** Tender no 230. Cleaning and maintenance of El-Nassiriyah electricity plant. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 3 September.

**VIP Lounge construction.** Tender no 231. Construction of VIP lounge. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 10 September.

**Buildings cleaning O&M.** Tender no 232. Cleaning and operation and maintenance (O&M) of government complex in Medina. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 17 September.

SUDAN

**Civil engineering equipment.** Supply of civil engineering equipment for repairing the Senay dam. Financed by the Saudi Fund for Development. Details on payment of 5,100 from Code Bizard, Royal Oak House, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 2BG. UK. telex 947020 cooties g CD not stated.

SYRIA

Details of the following 10 tenders may be obtained from Syrian Petroleum Company, P.O. Box 3378 of 2849, Damascus, telephone 227007, telex 411031/411724 syppo sy

**Testing equipment and measuring instruments.** Tender no 4672. Supply of testing equipment and measuring instruments for 20-kV networks (Weisthouse electric spare parts). Bid and performance bonds are \$1,800 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 1 August.

**Instrumentation.** Tender no 4697. Supply of instrumentation. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 2 August.

**Seamless steel casing.** Tender no 4864. Supply of seamless steel casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$15,700 and 10 per cent contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 11 August.

**Mechanical parts.** Tender no 4865. Supply of mechanical parts (instrumentation). Bid and performance bonds are \$2,800 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 3 August.

**Seamless steel casing.** Tender no 4866. Supply of seamless steel casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$22,600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 18 August.

**Oil well cement chemicals.** Tender no 4892. Supply of chemical additives for oil well cement. Bid and performance bonds are \$600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 7 August.

**Seamless tubing.** Tender no 4833. Supply of seamless tubing. Bid and performance bonds are \$8,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 3 August.

**Casing.** Tender no 4834. Supply of casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$25,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 8 August.

**Line pipe fittings.** Tender no 4830. Supply of the pipe fittings. Bid and performance bonds are \$425 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 4 August.

**Right hand overshots.** Tender no 4831. Supply of right hand overshots. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,400 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 8 August.

YEMEN (SANNA)

**Medical equipment.** Supply of medical equipment. Details from Local Council for the Third Area of the Capital Secre, Zubeiri Street, Sanaa. CD not stated.

**Vehicles.** Supply of two tractors and two truck trailers. Details from Project Department, General Corporation for Transport & Communication, Airport Street, Al-Qorai Area, Sanaa, telephone 216381-5. CD 20 July.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Co-operative

Towerba, Abes and Al-Aizoothrae CD 20 July.

**Printing.** Printing of the Co-operative & Agricultural Credit Bank's annual report for 1987. CD 15 July.

Details of the following five tenders may be obtained from Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Hasaba Area, Sanaa, telephone 227242-5

**School construction.** Tender no 13/88. Construction of school in Al-Rafa area, Hamdan district in Sanaa province. CD 20 July.

**Medical unit construction.** Tender no 29/88. Construction of medical unit in Al-Hameli area, Mouza district in Taiz province. CD 20 July.

**Road construction.** Construction of road connecting Hareb, Al-Faramesh and Mareb province. CD 20 July.

**School construction.** Tender no 30/88. Construction of school in Tuin district in Sanaa Province. CD 22 July.

**School construction.** Construction of a school in Al-Dahur district in Soada province. CD 22 July.

# ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SUBMISSION PROPOSAL TO CHILDREN SOCIAL RECREATION CENTRE AT KING ABDULLAH BIN AL-HUSSEIN COMPLEX & PUBLIC PARK PROJECT

The joint Committee of the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) and the General Union of Voluntary Societies invite qualified Jordanian and international contractors who are experts and specialized in supplying, erecting and installing equipment for children social recreation centre & luna parks. To submit their proposals according to one or more of the following options.

1. An offer for execution.
2. An offer for execution and financing showing method and period of repayment of the loan from the generated income.
3. An offer for execution, financing and management.
4. An offer for execution, financing and operation.
5. An offer for management only against a percentage of the profits or a fixed annual amount.

Starting Monday 11/7/88, copies of the proposal documents & drawings may be obtained from A.D.C.'s offices located at the 8th floor of the Shabsough Complex downtown during working hours, and against JD 100,000 non-refundable for each copy of the proposal documents and drawings.

All proposals are to be accompanied by a bank guarantee or a certified cheque of (JD 10,000,000) ten thousand Jordanian Dinars, together with a certificate of registration issued by the Jordan Contractors' Association, which proves that the Jordanian tenderer is a practicing contractor in civil works.

Proposals are to be handed over to the General Union of Societies in their offices in Jabal Al-Weibdeh not later than Saturday noon (12:00), 10/9/1988.

All international contractors are to submit their proposals on a joint-venture basis.

The General Union of Societies and Amman Development Corporation are not bound to accept the lowest prices.

For further information please contact:

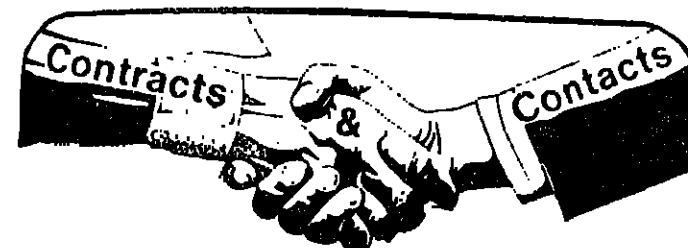
Amman Development Corporation  
P.O. Box 926621  
Tel. 629471/629482  
Tlx. 22133 A.D.C. Jo  
Amman - Jordan.

OR

The General Union of Voluntary Societies  
Tel. 630398/634001  
Tlx. 23589 NECCRW/JO.

Joint Committee representing  
Amman Development Corporation  
& the General Union of Societies

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**TENDER FOR the supply of mercury light units for Dogara Municipality.** Ibid. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

**TENDERS FOR road construction works for Al-Mafraq Governorate.** Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 5 each. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. F 36/88.** Supply of various kinds of wood for the University of Mu'ta. Tender documents are available at the Sub-Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 7/88.** Supply of train wheels for Al-Aqaba Railway Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat in Ma'an, or Amman Station, for JD 10. Closing date: 23 August 1988.

**TENDER FOR school construction works for Al-Zarqa Governorate.** Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village, and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 10 each. Bonds: JD 500 each. Closing date: 18 July 1988.

**TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Hadid and Za'atari Village Councils.** Tender documents are available at the Council's Secretariat for JD 15. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 18 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. local 17/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 10. Closing date: 30 July 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 81/88, and 82/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings, Department for JD 10 each. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

**(RE-INVITATION).** Tender no. SG/Sh 1/constructive/88/12. Supply of steel and steel sheets for the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Sales Committee. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

**TENDER NO 30/88.** Construction of an earthy dam for Al-Yarmouk University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 75. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 1 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. MM19/88.** Supply and installation of an air-conditioning system for the Transport and Telecommunication Corp. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Closing date: 9 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. H T/M3 (100/88).** Supply of electrical materials for the Jordan Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corp. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 20 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. local 16/88.** Supply and installation of a hydraulic jack and an air compressor. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department. Closing date: 31 July 1988.

**TENDER FOR construction and electromechanical work for Al-Amal Multi-Handicapped Project.** Tender documents are available at Mohamed Jarrah and Partners Consultant Company, Tel. 827187, for JD 100. Closing date: 30 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 91/88.** Supply of three vertical pump turbines for the Natural

Resources Authority. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Contracts Department. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 14/88.** Construction of an additional annex for Petra Forum Hotel. Tender documents are available at the General Social Security Corp. for JD 25. Closing date: 26 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. A/L/38/88.** Supply of metal pipes for the Water Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Supplies Dept. for JD 25. Closing date: 26 July 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 69/88, and 70/88.** Supply of laboratory machines and equipment, and of two balances (industrial and analytical), for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5 each. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 13 August 1988.

**TENDER NO. 15/88.** Supply of cooler grate-plates and cement mill-plates for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. Tender documents are available at the Company's offices, Al-Fuhals, for JD 10. Closing date: 2 August 1988.

**TENDERS FOR construction work for Al-Balqa District Directorate of Education.** Tender documents are available at the School Buildings Dept. Closing date: 14 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. JCO/EIB/APP/88.05.** Supply of equipment for sheep fattening, and supply of housing and equipment for an animal production project for the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO). Tender documents can be obtained from the Director General, JCO, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Tel. 685170 to 685176, telex 21635 ALJUNJO. Closing date: 14 September 1988.

**TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department (tender numbers, subjects, documents fees, and closing dates, are mentioned respectively):**

- 1) 390/88, publishing of various books and magazines, JD 10, 30 July 1988.
- 2) 379/88, window air-conditioners, JD 4, 30 July 1988.
- 3) 387/88, stamping machines, JD 10, 3 August 1988.
- 4) 386/88, spare parts for MAN buses, JD 7, 30 July 1988.
- 5) 382/88, ILS test receivers, JD 4, 13 August 1988.
- 6) 377/88, medical beds, JD 10, 9 August 1988.

**TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Zarqa Municipality.** Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 July 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 34 - 44/S/88.** Maintenance work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department, Ministry of Public Works for JD 5 each. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS:** University of Jordan 879134, Ministry of Public Works 668481, General Supplies Department 444925, Ministry of Education 669181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 685121/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 644700/701, Arab Potash Co. 685165, Royal Jordanian 879283, Jordan Cement Factories 685109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 680144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815615, Water Authority 686111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/642842.

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## Financial Market Weekly Report

# Large contracts for Darco

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH LESS companies traded in the market this week, the average of shares traded increased by 2.2 per cent. However, the average trading volume and number of contracts, decreased by 17.6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

The share of the banking sector in the trading this week was 48.97 per cent, 6 per cent more than the industrial sector. This was due to the huge contracts for the shares of Darco Housing and Investment company.

This week a total of 1,442,437 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 1,159,585, divided among 1,476 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 231,917 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 111,069 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 38,272.

The shares of 60 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market		Prices		Total	Weekly Entries
	This Week	Last Week +	-	0		
Banks	48.97%	32.84%	11	5	19	69
Insurance	3.48%	1.58%	0	2	3	12
Services	5.53%	6.56%	1	3	4	28
Industrials	42.48%	58.98%	7	10	11	106
Total		19	20	21	60	215

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,159,585), was as follows:

This Week					
Tuesday	Wednesday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	
5.7.88	6.7.88	9.7.88	10.7.88	11.7.88	
31.671%	21.277%	16.054%	16.413%	14.583%	
Last Week					
22.394%	20.915%	17.160%	22.752%	16.328%	

Prominent firms whose shares were traded in the market were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

Darco	45.053%	21.849%
Arab Bank	14.275%	6.923%
Jo. Fin. House	10.805%	5.240%
Universal Chem. Ind.	11.442%	4.861%
Jo. Paper & Cardboard	8.522%	3.620%
Intermed. Petro-Chem	8.094%	3.439%
Fin. & Cr. Corp.	7.011%	3.400%
Jo. Cement Fac.	7.888%	3.351%
Holy Land Ins.	59.657%	2.066%
Jo. Electricity	30.758%	1.708%
Petra Projects	22.702%	1.280%
Int. Contracting	19.609%	1.089%
Arab Life & Accident	25.628%	.887%
Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv.	13.189%	.732%
United Ins.	6.148%	.213%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries
05/7	61.584%	3.370%	3.888%	31.156%
06/7	43.388%	5.056%	8.444%	43.110%
08/7	44.603%	0.322%	6.515%	48.559%
10/7	42.572%	7.328%	5.342%	44.757%
11/7	38.488%	0.455%	4.131%	56.925%
Weekly Average				
This Week	46.127%	3.306%	5.864%	44.901%
Last Week	33.020%	1.442%	6.438%	59.097%

## Bonds & Notes

### Development Bonds

- Maturity 1991, 8 1/2% + m. per annum, 100 bonds per JD 1,080 (5.7.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 170 bonds for JD 1,785 (6.7.88)
- Maturity 1990, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 115 bonds for JD 1,225 (6.7.88)
- Maturity 1992, 8 13/16% per annum, 400 bonds for JD 4,440 (6.7.88)
- Maturity 1993, 8 3/4% per annum, 500 bonds for JD 5,600 (6.7.88)
- Maturity 1995, 8% per annum, 100 bonds for JD 1,100 (9.7.88)
- Maturity 1996, 7% per annum, 13 bonds for JD 132 (6.7.88)
- Maturity 1988, 7 1/2% per annum, 500 bonds for JD 5,000 (10.7.88)
- Maturity 1980, 8 1/4% + m. per annum, 1,000 bonds for JD 10,650 (10.7.88)
- Maturity 1991, 8 1/2% + m. per annum, 720 bonds for JD 7,812 (10.7.88)
- Maturity 1988

## Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/16
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/16
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/16
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/16
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/16
3 Years	8 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 1/2-7 1/8
2 MTHS	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 5/8-1/4
3 MTHS	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/4-6 3/4	7 5/8-1/4
6 MTHS	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/2-6	8-7 1/8	7 3/4-3/8
1 YR	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 3/4-1/4	8 1/4-7 1/4	8-7 1/2

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 13.7.88

## Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 11.7.88	Friday 8.7.88	Monday 4.7.88
DEM	1.8410	1.8378	1.8295
SFR	1.6313	1.6295	1.5233
FRF	6.1925	6.1820	6.1595
DFL	2.0769	2.0805	2.0575
LIT	1,364.50	1,355.50	1,353.25
CAS	1.2095	1.2095	1.2215
YEN	132.96	133.31	134.85
£	1.6978	1.7015	1.6825
GOLD	438.9	439.65	437.25
SILVER	7.04	7.01	6.73

## Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	98.7	99.7	\$	364.8
L. Lira	1.05	1.08	£	620.3
S. Lira	109	111	DEM	198.5
I. Dinar	15	15.5	SFR	237.7
K. Dinar	1305	1315	FRF	59.00
E. Pound	16	17	Yen(100)	274.00
UAE Dh	1008	1018	DFL	178.3
O. Riyal	101	102	SKR	57.8
O. Riyal	90.5	95.5	LIT(100)	26.8
3. Dinar	97.5	98.5	2FL(10)	94.8

## Economic Scene

## GNP increased by 3.3%

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) annual report of 1987, the GNP increased by 3.3 per cent in 1987 compared with 0.8 per cent in 1986.

Concerning the sectors' contributions to the GNP which amounted to JD 1,447 million in 1987, the agricultural sector grew by 14.5 per cent, the electricity and water sector by 8.1 per cent, the industrial sector by 4.3 per cent, while the construction sector's growth decreased by 10.4 per cent in 1987.

In 1987, for the first time since the early seventies, the Jordanian economy witnessed a decrease in the price levels. The living cost index decreased by 0.3 per cent compared with 1986.

According to the CBJ's report, this was due to the increase of local demand on one hand, and the increase of the supply of some commodities at the same time, in addition to some government's decisions which directly affected the prices of some commodities.

## Money market

## Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7507 - .17
K. Dinar	0.28215 - .25
B. Dinar	0.37697 - .07
Q. Riyal	3.6390 - .20
O. Riyal	0.38495 - .05
L. Lira	351.75 - .25
U.A.E. DH	3.6726 - .35

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain.

## Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme	
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme	
24 ct. JD 5,650 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,165.00	
Ounce..... JD 176.000	
(10 cm x 31 grammes)	
Rashadi Pound..... JD 33.500	
(Seven grammes)	
Sterling Pound..... JD 38.000	
(Eight grammes)	

Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

## Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

London	436.10 Bid
Paris	438.55 Fixed
Frankfurt	439.60 Fixed
Zurich	435.50 Bid
Hong Kong	442.04 Bid

## Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£	1.6985-75
SFR	1.6385-15
LIT	1364-1365
FRF	6.1910-30
DEM	1.8400-05
DFL	2.0740-45
BFL	38.52 - .53
DKR	7.0140-65
NKR	6.8900-30
SKR	6.3290-3310
YEN	132.60-70
CAS	12.83 - .84
AR\$	1.2215-25
S. Pes	121.55 - .80
F. Mark	4.3590 - 3610
G. Drach	148.20 - .30

## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 60 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-19 companies whose share prices increased, 20-39 companies whose share prices decreased, and 40-60 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,520	2,530	+0.010
2. Housing Bank	1,810	1,820	+0.010
3. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,400	1,430	+0.030
4. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,240	1,250	+0.010
5. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,780	1,790	+0.010
6. Jo. Securities Corp.	0,750	0,780	+0.030
7. Jo. Fin. House	0,900	0,910	+0.010
8. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1,990	2,010	+0.020
9. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0,460	0,480	+0.020
10. Darco	0,520	0,540	+0.020
11. Inma Inv. & Fin.	0,610	0,640	+0.030
12. Jo. Electricity	1,500	1,520	+0.020
13. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14,350	14,500	+0.150
14. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,490	2,500	+0.010
15. Jo. Worsted Mills	4,520	4,540	+0.020
16. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,150	1,200	+0.050
17. Jo. Pipe Mfg.	1,170	1,200	+0.030
18. Nat. Steel	2,630	2,640	+0.010
19. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,470	1,500	+0.030
20. Bank of Jordan	15,250	15,200	-0.050
21. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,600	1,580	-0.020
22. Petra Bank	1,940	1,920	-0.020
23. Al-Mashrek Cur. Ex.	14,500	14,000	-0.500
24. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0,600	0,590	-0.010
25. Holy Land Ins.	1,300	1,280	-0.020
26. Philadelphia Ins.	0,840	0,820	-0.020
27. Dar Al-Sha'eb	0,480	0,460	-0.020
28. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0,220	0,210	-0.010
29. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	0,340	0,330	-0.010
30. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,380	7,350	-0.030
31. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,250	1,230	-0.020
32. Arab Pharm. Mfg.	1,980	1,950	-0.030
33. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	3,960	3,950	-0.010
34. Dar Al-Dawa	1,550	1,540	-0.010
35. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,850	1,840	-0.010
36. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1,230	1,220	-0.010
37. Jo. Rock Wool	0,830	0,810	-0.020
38. Nat. Cable & Wire Mfg.	1,020	1,010	-0.010
39. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,580	2,570	-0.010
40. Arab Bank	113,000	113,000	0.000
41. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,800	0.000
42. Nat. Portfolio Securities	0,720	0,720	0.000
43. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1,100	1,100	0.000
44. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0,990	0,990	0.000
45. United Ins.	0,850	0,850	0.000
46. Jo. Nat. Lines	0,870	0,870	0.000
47. Petra Projects	0,720	0,720	0.000
48. Teljico, Eq. Hire	0,780	0,780	0.000
49. Gen. Inv.	1,250	1,250	0.000
50. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,160	1,160	0.000
51. Jo. Tanning	2,010	2,010	0.000
52. Jo. Dairy	0,990	0,990	0.000
53. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,150	3,150	0.000
54. Jo. Glass Ind.	0,980	0,980	0.000
55. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	0,770	0,770	0.000
56. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick Ind.	0,220	0,220	0.000
57. Nat. Ind.	0,380	0,380	0.000
58. Aladdin	1,200	1,200	0.000
59. Jo. Ind. & Match.	0,830	0,830	0.000
60. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,120	1,120	0.000

## Kuwait Financial Market

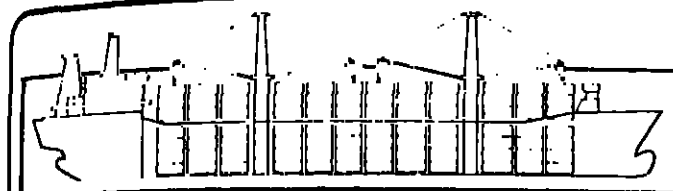
THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 10 July 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.890	0
Gulf Bank	0.385	+0.020
Com. Bank	0.285	+0.010
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.375	+0.050
Kwt. M.E. Bank	0.380	-0.005
R. Es. Bank	0.415	+0.010
Baqan Bank	0.275	+0.015
Kwt. House of Finance	0.450	+0.015
Kwt. Inv.	0.178	-0.002
Int. Inv.	0.170	0
I.F.A.	0.102	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.108	0
Nat. Inv.	0.102	0
United R.Es.	0.108	-0.002
Nat. R. Es.	0.208	0
Kwt. Projects	0.088	+0.001
Pharm. Ind.	0.194	+0.002
Kwt. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.020	0
Monite Tel.	0.390	0
Kwt. Fisheries	0.148	-0.008
Kwt. Foods	0.300	+0.005

## Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.088	0
Arab Inv.	0.035	0

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## Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kawar & Sons Co  
Red Sea Shipping Agency

Sailing Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Ryshkany Reutov	20/5/88
B) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	Smolensk	27/5/88
C) Yugoslavia + Medt. (Conts.)	Jadranska	Pharos	21/5/88
		A. Trader	31/5/88
		P.S. Dored	24/6/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Maju	10/6/88
		Kota Waruna	15/6/88
		Felling	20/6/88
		Kota Wijaya	29/6/88
		Kota Barani	4/7/88
E) GDR + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R	Pritzwalk	8/6/88
		Sigmund Jaehn	27/6/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Huel	Honmoku Meru	26/5/88
		Huel Carmendita	15/6/88
		Huel Tribute	19/6/88
		Huel Karmita	9/7/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Wl. Lokietek	4/6/88
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis Liberty	NVOCC	T.S.
	Confolo		T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Jarash	4/6/88
J) China	Cosco	Siming Shan	4/6/88
K) India-Pakistan	Jugolinija	Kastav	1/6/88
L) Romania	Navrom	Tirgoviste	11/6/88
M) Brazil	Kommar	Marble Highway	20/5/88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

- R.M.S. Laguna Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988	- Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 6 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988.
- R.M.S. Stephen J. Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988	- Thames, Eastern Wizard, Voyage No. 7 departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.
- R.M.S. T.A.N. Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988	- Thames, Trident Duke, Voyage No. 8 departing Brazilian ports 25 June, arriving Aqaba, 8 July 1988
- Thames, Capetan Sea Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988	- Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988.

## Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialties, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

## Furniture

Wineco Trading Co., Bahman Nima, Managing Director, 174, High Street, London W3 9NN, Telex: 263250 Telex G, England (UK).

International Commerce S.R.L., Via G. Prati 2 Ang., M.D. Aegilio, 20038 Seregno (MI), Italy.

Star — Arab Trade Promotion Co. Ltd., 105, Budapest, Belgrad Rakpart 25, 1. EMSSZ, Telex: 22-5504 Sarab H, Bologna.

Pasha Trading Corporation, M.M. Hagg, Manager of Export, 77, V.I.P. Road, 14 JULY 1988.

4th Floor, Kakrail, Dhaka — 2, Bangladesh, Ats Enterprise, K.M. Tajmal Executive Director, 4, Dikhusa Commercial Area, 2nd Floor, Dhaka, P.O. Box 2553, Bangladesh.

Camella Business International, Zafar Iqbal Babu, 286/3, Jagannath Shaha Road, Lalbagh, Dhaka 11, Bangladesh.

The Trade International, K. Sayeedul Haque, General Manager, 38, Myemensingh Lane (East), Dhaka — 2, Bangladesh.

City Plaza Co. Ltd., A.J. Jeffery, Overseas Manager, 831 Pelchur Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Leo Lon Co., Ltd., T.L. Chen, Asst. General Manager, No. 2 Wen Ming 2nd St., Kuei Shan Hsueh Tao Yuan, Hsien P.O. Box 42 Lin Kou, Taiwan R.O.C.

Anadolu Export A.S., Nispetiye cad. No. 4 Kat 2-3-4 Ayildiz Isani, 80620 Levant-Istanbul, Tel: 1898990 (90-1) Telex: 27349 Anex Ir. Turkey.

Business & Transportation Consultants, M. Mockbill, Manager Middle East & Africa, Vester Sogade 18, 3TV 1801, Copenhagen 18, Denmark.

Golbaff Gulf Co., P.O. Box 2905, Dubai, U.A.E.

Hassan H. Albashrawi Est., Hassan H. Albashrawi, Owner, Managing Director, P.O. Box 772, Qatif 31911, Al-Imma Ali St., Saudi Arabia.

General Manager, Artemis Cyparco, Beta Court Larnaca, P.O. Box 2505, Cyprus.

The Indo Eastern Commercial corporation, Mohandas Mahubani, P.O. Box No. 2373, 47, R.S. Sapre Marg., India.

A Division of Ferns Consultants PVT Ltd., J. Fernes, Export Manager, 213, Damal Tower, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021, India.

Rajan's Import/Export Agency, Anjilaya Rajan, Proprietor, 30/20, P.E. Road, Kakal — Belgaum, Karnataka, India.

International Khaex Trading Company, R.H. DE Vries, Export Manager, Boukeldijk 24a, 3021 AG Rotterdam, P.O. Box 2107, 3000 CC Rotterdam, Holland.

Sakura Trading Co., 1-4-11, Adachi Kodo, Koto Bushimata, 305, Gotanno Tokyo, Japan.

Gulrguis Enterprises Ltd., Eng. Mounir H. Rezk,

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Your TV guide

Channel

2

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#### Saturday

6:00 Le Chevalier de Par-dillon: Conspiracies against the King continue but Jean arrives just in time to help

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus with guest Pascale Chambry

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Mr. Belvedere

9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: "Animal Lovers"

9:30 Saturday Variety Show

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film "Chapter Two" with James Caan and Marsha Mason: A widowed novelist reluctantly embarks on an affair with a divorcee.

#### Sunday

6:00 La Chance aux Chan-sons, with Annie Gold

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus, with superstar Dalida

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Check It Out

8:10 Footsteps, a new do-cumentary series about the 19th century period of archaeology as a romantic pastime for trea-sure seekers and adventurers.

10:00 News in English

10:20 The Equalizer: Video Games

11:00 Fawly Towers.

#### Monday

6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Let-tres

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Perfect Strangers

9:10 "I Shall Never Lose Hope" - a one-part documentary about the life and struggle of Nelson Mandela

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the Week: "Sweet As You Are": Marital deception happens all the time. Now it is deadly. Martin Perry is a lecturer who has an affair with one of his students. What he did not know is that she used drugs. What neither of them knew was that she was carrying the AIDS virus. When Martin is diagnosed HIV positive, AIDS ceases to be a medical statistic and becomes part of his suburban existence, threatening his wife Julia, his daughter Katy, their marriage, their life-style, even life itself.

#### Tuesday

5:30 Le Monde est a Vous - a variety and game show

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, presented by Salah Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Married Dora: Dora has her hands full when Peter's big-got mother arrives for an in-definite stay, not knowing of their unorthodox marriage.

9:10 Campaign: eps. 2.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hunter

11:10 The Contract: In the final part Johnny is willing to do any-thing to succeed.

#### Wednesday

6:00 La France à la Carte - this week about traditional dis-hea.

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Da-niel Guichard and Jean Pierre Mader

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Three Up, Two Down

9:00 Space on Earth - Part 2: The Oasis and The Ghetto

9:30 The Twilight Zone

10:00 News in English

10:20 "A Very British Coup" - part 2: The media, the civil ser-

vice, the armed forces and, in particular, the Americans are out to stop Harry implementing his policies. But none are ready for Harry's steely determination.

#### Thursday

8:00 Lucky Luke: This week our handsome hero rescues a damsel in distress

6:30 Rue Carnot

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Mi-chel Torr

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Throb

9:10 Remington Steele: "Steele hanging in there": When the newlyweds return from their Mexican vacation, Remington encounters a mystery woman from his past with a determina-tion to become the real Mrs Steele.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Annie" - America's favourite orphan dreams of a better life outside her drab orphanage, but her fu-ture is beyond her dreams when billionaire Daddy Warbucks adopts her.

10:20 Hunter

11:10 The Contract: In the final part Johnny is willing to do any-thing to succeed.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Hunter

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Reem Yasin's  
Cinema Corner

## Suspense from Hitchcock to Brooks

ONE OF the films shown last week at the Cine Club was "High Anxiety," a hilarious mock representation of thrillers, written and directed by Mel Brooks, who particularly excels in parody.

As a writer and director of films (and even as an actor), Mel Brooks is admittedly a major comedy force in contemporary cinema. Through dismissed by some critics as low or incon-sequential he remains one of the biggest and most popular names in motion picture comedy.

Brooks leads a distinctive school of comedy, extravagant in its visual humour and hilarious in its gags. His pet subjects are satire and parody. "High Anxiety," is one of his cleverest films in this field. The film is dedicated to "The Master of Suspense, Alfred Hitchcock," and is both a tribute to and a satire of the great master's work.

Drawing on the whole range of Hitchcock's films, Brooks parodies his style and every detail of his cinematic techni-ques. Many of the scenes in "High Anxiety" are exact parallels of famous scenes from Hitchcock's films — all of them exe-cuted with mock precision and great ingenuity. Most evident, of course is the scene in the shower, a frame by frame replica from "Psycho," but with a twist at the end that pricks the bubble of suspense.

There is also the drive down the dangerous road as in "North by Northwest" and the frantic escape from the vindic-tive flock of birds as in the original "The Birds," not to men-tion the sinister and perverse character of Nurse Diesel, remi-niscent of the forbidding and malevolent Mrs Danvers, the housekeeper in "Rebecca."

But mainly this film is a parallel drawn on Hitchcock's "Ver-tigo," both titles referring to their heroes' fear of heights. The analogy between the two films is both lar-cal and brilliant and the references are endless down to the minutest detail in visual effects (such as the whirling circles through which the hero falls during his dream).

The frailty of the plot in the film is of little consequence, and its slack absurdity in no way detracts from our en-joyment. The adventures of Dr Thorndike "the new head shrink" at the mental asylum where a lot of foul play is taking place do not in any way correspond to the intricately woven Hitchcockian plots — but they do, to a certain extent, deflate their value.

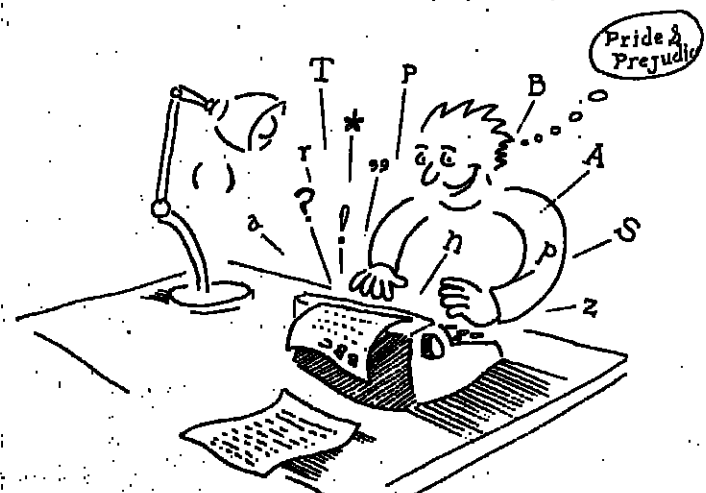
Just as Alfred Hitchcock stands supreme in the field of mystery, so stands Mel Brooks in the field of comedy. His film is a masterful tribute to the unparalleled Master of Suspense from the unequalled Master of Parody.

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14 JULY 1988

features section

THE JERUSALEM STAR

## Rigoletto introduces larger-than-life world of opera to Jordan



By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to The Star

OPERA WAS brought to the Jeru-salem stage last night for the first time by the Italian Embassy for the opening of the Jerash Festival. Performed by the "As-sociazione Culturale Musicale Li-rica Mattia Battistini," Rigoletto was a fitting introduction to this spectacular form of entertain-ment.

Opera, an Italian invention, was born in the fertile years of the Italian Renaissance when the "camerata," a group of talented men, revived the pow-erful drama and music of the an-cient Greeks. Although during the next four hundred years there were many changes in the style and content of operatic form, its initial conception as a drama that is sung and not spoken has remained true, and unlike specialized arts, draws together all the powerful theatric-al elements of music, drama, dance and spectacle in one heady cocktail.

Italy has remained a great ex-ponent of this art form not only in its provision of composers and singers who have become household names but also in its contribution to vocal technique.

From the early operas of Mon-teverdi in the 17th century through the "opera buffa" of Pergolesi and Paisiello, the "re-scues" operas of Cherubini and Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini to the "verismo" of Mascagni, Leoncavallo and Puccini in the 19th century, no star was brighter nor more popular in the operatic firmament than Giusep-pe Verdi who dominated the op-era world alongside Wagner in the last half of the 19th century.

Verdi, a successor of Mozart and Rossini, brought the tradi-tion of the Italian "melodramma" to its highest point. Italian "me-lodramma" panders to the needs and egos of its singers. Unlike the French Grand Opera or Ger-man romantic operas, there is more emphasis on drama than spectacle with rare inclusion of ballets and is more concise, last-ing two to three acts instead of five. It does not draw on histor-ical or mythological sources for its plots but out of necessity due to heavy church and state cen-sorship of the time and orches-tral limitations concentrates on the expression of human emo-tion using the voice as its dra-matic tool.

Love in the context of the other passions of jealousy, hatred and revenge is the cen-tral theme in Italian me-lo-dramma, and the consequential tragic endings are its hallmark. Vocal expertise by favourite sin-gers draw audiences. Under-standably, the wide range of the human voice is represented with the standard three main charac-ters always being a soprano, a tenor and a baritone with a secondary line of characters providing additional colour with a mezzo or bass.

Verdi borrowed heavily from the forms and techniques of his predecessors. Like them too, he was faced with the problems of autocratic singers who had the power to make major musical decisions and was forced to fight for the integrity of his score. With the singer in the ascendency, the orchestral score was used to support or re-inforce vocal melody (unlike Mo-zart whose orchestration pro-duces a running commentary on the action, or Wagner whose or-chestral fabric is as complex as

the drama with the recurrence of abstract leitmotifs symbolizing hope and love). Most Verdi or-chestral scores remain dull and uninteresting — whilst his understanding of the capability of the human voice is unsur-passed. Uninterested in overall tonal unity he wrote scenes for soloists in the scene form which was developed by Rossini and which was designed to show off the voice in slow and fast aria sections carrying the plot for-ward by recitative.

Verdi's individual style em-erges in ensembles where con-flicting voice parts give the ef-fect of dialogue and contrasting emotions, while reserving the harmonic sweetness of thirds and sixths for reconciliation duets.

Apart from "Falstaff" and "Un Giorno di Regno," Verdi wrote only tragic operas. Rigoletto with its curse and sacrifice of an innocent heroine betrayed in love is a typical example of the genre. The dramatic expression anticipated in "Macbeth" and "Luisa Miller" culminated in "Rigoletto" and it was a great suc-cess when it finally opened at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice in 1851. The tragic loss of a loved one is a common element in the operas and echoes a real trag-edy in the early life of Verdi when as a struggling composer he lost his wife and two children after only five years of marriage.

Verdi's sympathy for such un-savoury low-life characters as the deformed court jester, Ri-goletto (whose only redeeming virtue is his love for his daughter) also springs from his humble beginnings. Verdi was born in 1813 in the tiny village of Le Roncole, Emilia, the son of a poverty-stricken innkeeper. Al-though he was gifted musically

there was little access to any musical instruments or formal training. But the peasant com-munity in which he grew up was rich in its sung folklore. Verdi was sent to live and study in Buseto and at the age of 18 to Milan where, although turned down by the Imperial Conserva-tory, a private musical educa-tion was sponsored by a mer-chant patron.

Setting in Milan, Verdi's first big success and artistic career began with "Nabucco" in 1842. Other operas with similar politi-cal overtones followed, such as "I Lombardi," "Ernani" and "I due Foscari." Verdi's name be-came a rallying cry for the unifi-cation of Italy, which was finally unified under Garibaldi in 1860.

"Rigoletto," although not in the same political vein as the earlier operas, did arouse oppo-sition from the police censors who found its unflattering por-trayal of royalty offensive. The opera was delayed several months while Verdi's librettist Francesco Maria Piave re-worked the plot to suit the au-thorities, but Verdi stubbornly refused to make concessions and work did not continue until a compromise was achieved and the location of the plot removed from the French court to the province of Mantua and the king demoted to a duke. Based on a play by Victor Hugo, "Le Roi S'Amuse," much of the opera re-tains the lust and intrigue of the original.

Rigoletto, a court jester, is an unattractive character who mocks Count Monterone when he comes to court to denounce the Duke of Mantua and his licentious behaviour. On his ar-rest, the Count curses Rigoletto

and that later sends him into a fit of brooding. Meanwhile the faithless Duke of Mantua has been courting the attention of Rigoletto's innocent and beauti-ful daughter Gilda whom Ri-goletto guards closely from would-be abductors. Despite his caution, Gilda is abducted by courtly revellers and seduced by the Duke, and Rigoletto vows revenge.

Rigoletto employs the help of a professional assassin and at a nearby inn frequented by the Duke preparations are made. He brings his daughter to overhear the Duke's romantic overtures to Sparafucile's daughter, Mad-dalena. Despite his infidelities Gilda still loves the Duke and when she hears that Sparafucile will kill the first person to enter the inn in response to his daughter's plea for the Duke's life, she sacrifices herself. When Rigoletto comes later to pick up the sack he believes contains the Duke's body, he opens it to find his dying daughter. The op-era ends with Rigoletto remem-bering the curse and the curse theme is repeatedly played by the orchestra.

Such meaty stuff — full of violence, menace and passion-ate love — should be an apt in-troduction to the larger-than-life world of the opera. Containing memorable melodies and most probably the world's most mem-orable one "La Donna E Mobile" (Woman is Fickle), the opera would capture the imagination of any audience.

Presented against the perfect foil of the facades of the South Theatre, the powerful force of music drama is evoked. Hope-fully its successful reception will prompt other such events in the future.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13

## People & events

• Farida Salfiti along with Rasha El-Khelry recently graduated from the International School of Geneva. They were the only Jordanians amongst the 97 other nationalities to graduate. Both have just finished their International Baccalaureate examinations. Farida will be going to Brown University in the United States, and Rasha to Concordia University in Canada. This was the 68th batch which the school graduated. Because there were so many students the ceremony took place at the United Nations Centre in Geneva.

• The Amman Hash House Harriers spent a relaxing weekend at Mamdouh Bisharat's swimming pool in Mukelbeh last week. The camping trip, arranged by Ayllette Villamain, and who unfortunately could not make it, was hosted by Mamdouh Bisharat himself.

Campers included Angus and Shelagh McCormiskey, Karl-Anne Andersson, Gerry and Stella Butterworth, Deborah Farnier, Diane Chillingwa, Charlie Logan, Rene and Helga Neleman, Nadu Sindaka, Dale Tarrild-Bell, Bengt Lundstam, Peter, the cute Swede, Richard Whitbread, Nick, Sandle and Smudge Buxey, Richard and Julia Payne, Mac, Rudri and Peter McCarthy, Ross and Maggie Calder, Soichiro Takahashi, Satomi Moriya, Hitomi Sato, Len Ritzman and Hashcooks James McGregor, Mike Dix and Ian Will.

• Marcello and Maria Palmieri are leaving us, and the European Community is sending them to Upper Volta. Seems a lot of people are deserting us for Africa these days, but we still wish them good luck and a happy stay, while also telling them how much we shall miss them. The Palmieris gave a poignant reception, gathering their many friends and associates. Spotted there were Marcel and Renate Schimkoreit Pott, Lella Kardos, Hans Frile and his fiancée, Cedric and Jeannette Mortimer, Muna Jawhari, Kamal and Mary Jurek, George and Teresa Wigellus, British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Shahr and Liza Bak, Belgian Ambassador Guido Vansina, Nick Archer, Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziadé, Rania Atallah, Sara Barakat and daughter Karim, Dr and Mrs Arafat Tamimi, Nabil, and Carol Swales, German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Raymond and Mimi Deeb, Swiss Ambassador Harald Bomer, Michael and Zella Chesson, Tawfik, and Marcella Nazzari, Austrian Ambassador Franz Pernegger, Monseigneur Raouf Najjar, Guido and Caterina Carboni, Yola Gattani, Greek Embassy's Kyriakos Maniatis, Dr Fahd Al-Fanek, Zigmund and Carola (Muller) Holtkemper, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid, Jacques Sawalha, Dr and Mrs Mohammed Hamdan, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and Marie Alice, Maha Ducheit, Mazen Nashashibi, Occupied Territories Secretary General Ahmad Qatani, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, and friends. But, a surprise for us, Michael Ryan, who was with the Palmieris on the receiving line, will be acting head of the EC delegation for 10 weeks after Marcello leaves.

• David and Caroline Whitbread and Nicholas Archer



Farida Salfiti wears her national dress at her Geneva graduation.



Amman Hash House Harriers enjoy a relaxing weekend in Mukelbeh.

welcomed new colleague Bruce Bucknell with a lovely garden reception, attended by their friends and Bruce's prospective ones. Of course heading the guests was British Ambassador Tony Reeve, Tony and Cella Causton, MP Wahid Al-Jabari, Mario and Claude Vinci, Rana Sabbagh, Danny Kay, Nagi and Alda Ghatri, John Rice, Anne O'Neill, Dr Jamal and Mary Al-Sha'er, Judge and Mrs Fouad Khoury, German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Ron Sawyer, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Phil and Liz Mansley, with Phil following the latest British fashion of breaking a leg at tennis, and still in a cast, sitting on, so imperially on a high stool, Renate Schimkoreit Pott, Beama Al-Lawzi, Frieda Muller, Guido and Caterina Carboni, Mario and Claude Vinci, Lazzio and Eva Nemere, Ted and Kristina Rozicky, Guillermo and Jeannette Rishchynski, Adnan and Randa (Habb) Ghareibeh and plenty of other people who welcome Bruce as a new friend.

• George and Teresa Wigellus celebrated Midsummer Day in the proper Finnish way, with a garden dinner and a bunch of international songs everyone joined in, regardless of voices like crows, as we say in Arabic. The Wigelluses gathered the Nordic community in Amman, including Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Finns and even Icelanders, as well as their local friends. The guests included Swedish Ambassador Lars

Lonnback and Brigitte, Mona Cock, Elle and Isabelle Halabi, Sweden's Bob Johnson, Miquel and Alma Lou Annab, Hans Frile, Suhail Al-Tal, Mohammed and Stephanie Khalef, Torgried and Pone Haddad, Nazih and Able Azar, Fawzi Sadeq and so many others. Happy Midsummer Day to all our Nordic friends.

• Last week Dr Nasri and Zelma Khoury hosted a bar-becue in their garden for friends Labib and Diana Nashoshibi, Nadia Alami, Hassan Ala'Din, Marie Bodrug, Dina Qattan, Raja Innab and fiancée Joe, Nabil and Sima Qattan, staff from the Palestine Hospital and many others. Everyone enjoyed the cool evening, and Zelma's delicious food.

• The residence of the French embassy was the scene of a lovely informal wedding on Friday as France's Attaché Jean Pierre Filiu married Sabine Hamou. Special guests were the newlyweds' parents, who came



Sabine Hamou and Jean-Pierre Filiu tie the knot.

from France to attend the ceremony, and were taking the opportunity to do some sight-seeing as well. Hosts Patrick and Marie-Alice Leclercq arranged a surprise celebration afterwards, with lots of flowers, an Arabic band, and many friends in attendance.

Later in the evening Jean Pierre and Sabine welcomed guests at a buffet dinner in their home. Although the groom complained about the unfamiliar weight of the gold band, he was also beaming throughout the evening, and the bride made quite a splash by Arabic dancing "as if she'd been born to it."

• British Ambassador to Jordan Anthony Reeve and Information Officer David Whitbread made their first visit to JTV recently, to greet the new Director General of Jordan Radio and Television Munir Durra. They toured the station and also met with Director of International Relations and Training Lina Greiss, to discuss possibilities of continuing co-operation with British experts in the drive to upgrade standards of the station's staff. Ms Greiss also accompanied the visitors on a tour of the ultra-modern facilities at the Jordan Cinema and Production Company, where they were hosted by Jawad Maqqa.

• Tamer Ahmad Ubeldat, son of the former Prime Minister Ahmad Ubeldat has received a Masters degree in law from Harvard University. Tamer and his wife Reem have returned to Amman for a two-month visit, after which they plan on returning to live in New York where Tamer is to join a large law firm for one year. Congratulations to Tamer; we wish you and Reem a happy stay here in Amman and all the best with your new job.

• Mouhammed Sa'd Abu-Dahhab was married to Rania Mouhammed Awad last Thursday at the InterContinental Hotel. The wedding was supposed to be a poolside wedding but the sudden rain that fell late on the same afternoon drenched the hotel and drenched all tablecloths and the flowers. Since no one knew how long the rain would last, the wedding was

quickly transferred indoors. Friends and families of both the bride and the groom attended the wedding.

• Yaser, son of the Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni got married to dentist Rana Najdawi, daughter of the well-known lawyer Ahmad Najdawi, at the Amra Hotel on 1 July. Friends of the two families attended the wedding.

• Walid Suleiman has already worn out 20 pairs of shoes in his Walk Around the World for Peace. Suleiman, who left Amman in October 1987, has walked through the countries of the Gulf and North Africa, and is now in France. He carries three flags one of Jordan, one of the country where he is walking, and one representing peace. He has lost thirty kilos - so is less stocky than when he left here - but is still determined to carry on to his final target-Sydney Australia in 1995!

• The Arab Gulf States Information Documentation Center and the Arab Petroleum Training Institute, in Co-operation with the Ministry of Information in Qatar and Qatar General Petroleum Corporation will organize a course on information services. It will be held in Doha from 24-29 September 1988.

The aims of the course are to broaden the knowledge of the participants in the field of information services and information systems management, and acquaint them with the most up-to-date techniques used in the information field. Topics of the course will include computer applications in information fields, sources of information, information services, and review of some Arab documentation centers' experience in this area. Field visits to major information centers in Qatar are also planned.

Participants will be staff members in documentation centers and libraries of Ministries of Information and Ministries of Oil and Gas. For information contact: Arab Gulf States Information and Documentation Center, P.O. Box 5083 Baghdad, Iraq.

## Memories of festivals past



Members of the royal family make surprise visits to the festival every year, and preside over opening ceremonies.



The Grand Vizir and Sultan Mustapha schemed against Aladdin in last year's US musical production.



Unfamiliar with the 2000-year-old setting, this actor broke his leg during a rehearsal of Sleeping Beauty in 1983. However the show did go on, and he gave his performance from a special chair.

### This week in Jerash

Every evening at 6:30 the Jordan Army Band performs in the Forum, usually followed at 8:00 by a local folk group. These shows are free with the purchase of your festival admission ticket.

Major performances taking place in the South Theatre this week are "Rigoletto," the

Zanoubia Operatta, USA Modern Dance, and "The Taming of the Shrew."

"Poets and Poetry" takes place every evening this week at the Artemis temple, and plays for children begin at 8:00 on the Sound and Light stage, every evening as well.



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# THE JERUSALEM STAR

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## A model to be followed

The visit by India's Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi to Jordan this week is an important one from a number of standpoints. First, it is the first visit ever by an Indian premier to Jordan and this can be seen as a landmark in bilateral relations between the two countries. Second, the visit comes at a time when both countries are seriously working together to co-ordinate their political stands on important regional issues among which are the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Gulf war and the Afghanistan problem. In the third place and perhaps most vital to both countries is the increase in trade relations and the exchange of expertise and technology.

India's firm stand on Arab causes, most notably the Palestine question, has definitely put India on top of nations which have supported Arab and Palestinian rights and which has not yielded to Zionist pressures. The Arabs look with admiration to India's regional and global role because of its integrity and fairness. This, we believe, is the core of India's foreign policy and Mr Gandhi has made it clear that his country will continue to follow these lines.

On other matters, the two countries see eye to eye on the future of peace in this volatile region of the world. The international peace conference is seen by both leaders, His Majesty King Hussein and Mr Gandhi, as the only viable venue where Palestinian legitimate rights can be restored. The United Nations resolutions on both the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war are also seen by both leaders as the most concrete vehicles for establishing peace in this region.

While India's experiment in development, industrialization and self-sufficiency is today a model to be followed by most developing countries, Jordan is keen to make use of this accumulative experience. India's response has thus far been encouraging with promises to boost trade relations and to find ways of putting Indian expertise in the fields of industry and technology at Jordan's disposal. The Jordanian-Indian project of sharing both material and scientific resources could become a pioneering example for other developing countries to follow.

We see in Mr Gandhi's visit to Jordan and the fine outcomes that are expected out of it a manifestation of this great country's role and the noble principles it upholds and shares with others.

## Iran and the Security Council

Iran's unusual and unexpected move of calling on the UN Security Council to meet over the shooting down of its passenger plane over the Gulf by a US warship is significant in light of Tehran's history of dealing with the United Nations.

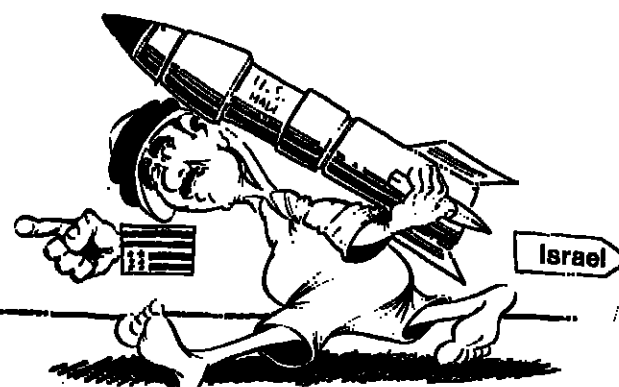
The step could mean that after years of disdainful disregard of the will of the international community, Iran is beginning to show some respect for the world organization.

One of the reasons which might have prompted Iran to take the step is its recent humiliating defeats at the warfront with Iraq. These defeats have contributed to making Iran incapable of continuing its defiance of the international will which is being embodied by the United Nations. The military defeats which Iran has sustained, plus its growing isolation from the rest of the world, seem to have convinced the Tehran regime that it cannot live in a world of its own without paying a heavy price.

However, after having decided to resort to the Security Council, the Iranians need to be reminded of their obligations towards the world body if they want it to listen to their complaint. At the moment, the most persistent obligation involves Security Council Resolution 598, which was adopted a year ago and has since been adamantly rejected by Tehran. The resolution, which Iraq has fully accepted, demanding the application of all its provisions, presents a just and suitable formula for ending the eight-year-old devastating conflict. The debate in the Security Council over the plane incident should serve as a reminder to Iran that it cannot reject a Council resolution and expect its member states to endorse another in its favour.

Moreover, the Iranians must be told that the plane disaster occurred because the war is still going on and that they are alone to blame for its meaningless continuation as well as for the presence of foreign naval forces in the region. Iran's irresponsible actions have invited foreign powers to intervene, and the entire area is now paying dearly for Tehran's reckless behaviour.

The Security Council is thus requested to adopt a resolution which, among other things, urges Iran to accept Resolution 598 so that similar disasters, such as the plane tragedy, could be avoided.



Walid

## Italy grows in its Mideast role

By Miriam Blanco  
Special to The Star

ROME, Italy — "More than any other country in the European Community Italy has understood the situation in the occupied Arab territories. For what it has done, for the sensitivity it has demonstrated regarding the Palestinian people, for its help, Italy is the foremost Arab country."

These are the words of Nayef Hawatmeh, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and, together with Fatah chief Yasser Arafat and George Habbash of the Popular Front, a member of the top leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

His lavish praise for Italy is justified by events. Italian public opinion has shifted steadily on the side of the Palestinian people in the Arab-Israeli debate. In May 1986, the five major parties in the governing coalition, the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats, in addition to the Communist outsiders, agreed on a new official line for the Italian foreign policy in the Middle East.

The motion went through the Italian parliament with 385 deputies voting in favour, 56 against it and 12 abstaining. Effectively, it obligated Italy to act decisively by political and diplomatic means to end the conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis.

Seen against the diplomatic record of other European states on the issue, the event was significant. But the Italian role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the question of Palestinian representation, remains far from simple. The argument for and against recognizing the PLO, for example, remains complex and it is reflected by parliamentary trends.

The final motion on the recognition for the PLO read: "The government is obligated to support the incontestable representation of the PLO as a subject in negotiations in the context of an international peace conference." The vote in parliament on the issue represented a definite split: 191 for the motion, 116 against it, and 133 abstentions.

While most Italian groups agree on the need for further negotiations, they consider the recognition of the PLO a delicate, if not an explosive, issue. Unilateral recognition of the PLO, it is argued, has its inevitable price. One fear is that such a step would strengthen the Palestinian extremists who would use it to build up a diplomatic effort for Israel's isolation on the international arena.

Be that as it may, politicians also acknowledge that a significant beginning has already been made and that it reflects the changing mood in the country. Since last Christmas and New Year, when hunger strikes were staged throughout Italy in support of the Palestinian uprising in the Occupied West Bank and

Gaza, the sentiment for the Palestinians has continued to run high. One small example is the graffiti calling for support of the PLO, which are scattered on walls around the capital. Further pressure for change comes from popular awareness of Italy's burgeoning Arab community, which numbers about 700,000.

Although Rome and the Vatican have traditionally been the sounding boards for European attitudes toward events in the Middle East the Italian public opinion has never been known to be so closely involved with the Palestinian question as at present.

Traditionally the Vatican has always supported the Palestinian cause. It was opposed to the creation of the Jewish state in Palestine and still does not officially recognize the state of Israel. It considers Jerusalem to be the terra santa (holy land) for Muslims, Christians and Jews alike and wishes it to be under an independent form of government. But only recently has this Catholic sentiment combined with elements of the Italian foreign policy to create a public and political mood in favour of the Palestinians.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has consistently maintained support for the Palestinian cause. He publicly supports the European Community's 1980 Venice Declaration, which demanded Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and, simultaneously, the PLO's recognition of Israel.

He has worked toward attempts for an international peace conference; he was personally responsible for channelling about 6 one million's worth of aid to the Palestinian refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

"Andreotti's foreign policy has in the final analysis won the day in Italy, encouraging other politicians to pursue a similar line. Former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, proposed sending a European peacekeeping force to the occupied territories, an idea swiftly rejected by the Israelis. Not to be ignored are the strong business connections between Italy and key Arab trade countries. In recent years the commercial ties have been reinforced with sales of military hardware.

Italy however remains more active behind the scenes than in open diplomacy. Its status, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, adds to its freedom of manoeuvre. Politicians, diplomats, and top businessmen maintain close links with Arab personalities.

Of course any progress which makes toward forging Palestinian links cannot automatically be reflected on the fundamental differences between the adversaries, Israel and Arabs. But Italy's role can still be vital in bringing about change in Europe. Italian politicians argue that the European governments, secure in their historical ties with the area and uniquely placed to distribute economic rewards, can exercise a moderating influence on both the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Miriam Blanco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

14 JULY 1988

## The crypt

My friend had just visited Shatila, where the camp was. For him it was a remarkable experience: to be where the curtain of dust and smoke is still settling over the leftovers of fraternal battle. He wrote: I walked with great awe and admiration through this museum of human emotions. No compass would function in Shatila, I think, the place is no longer part of the earth. One can hardly distinguish any landmark. Even the sun hangs about the place like a Chinese lantern, its orange-colour light filtering in through the steam that escapes the earth's pores.

My friend is uncertain about his emotions. One can hardly associate this place with human existence as a communal habitat, he says. "That's what a camp is all about?" he asks in his letter. We were left in the middle of the day to wander through the debris and the broken skeletons of homes. The dead have been removed, all personal belongings of the families which lived the hell that broke loose here were given away to supporters of the victorious general who liberated the camp. Nothing remained which may have indicated a human element in this lunar-like landscape.

The vanquished had gone from here, someone told my friend. He recalls in his letter that the man's eyes gleamed as he talked about the enemy. Certainly this was another war altogether, my friend says. "A war we knew very little about. Real people died here from all sides. The earth here is so used to the taste of blood that, I think, it got addicted. It had to be satisfied every now and then." My friend then talked to others who fought in the battle of Shatila. They came from everywhere; the fighters for the liberation of Shatila. The cause was so great that some of them had to kill ex-comrades who fought along their side in the battle of Beirut, the battle of Tripoli and others.

An aged man rested his old body against a standing wall, the only landmark structure around us. The wall was freshly painted with slogans that began with "down with..." and "long live..." Freedom of "expression" was evident in the liberal use of adjectives to describe the other side. My friend wrote: asked the old fighter, who wore brown clothing with green patches sprinkled here and there — obviously a hand-made fighting suit, I asked him about the other side.

"Who were you fighting?" He lit a cigarette and looked at the besieged camp and sighed. He used to live in Shatila. In fact, he lived in all camps, in Burj Al Barajneh, in Mieh Mieh, in Sabra, in Tal Al Zaatar, in Ein Al Hilweh and others which history never noticed and the press never visited.



Memorandum  
By  
Osama El-Sherif



All his life he has seen crumbling camps, newly born camps, dead camps. He stopped asking questions long ago. Now his saga is that of the camps. The cause is too great to doubt the wisdom of effacing Shatila for the last time.

He felt ridiculous, my friend did. He was supposed to write a great feature story. But there was nothing to report from Shatila. His stomach couldn't take the horror of what had really happened there, where few years back a massacre was committed; where death was present more than in a cemetery. He writes: I can't write my story, and I can't compare and quote and rephrase. I want so much to relax like that old man, among the ruins of "home". I don't think we have to travel any further than Shatila to know the facts. People here have gone crazy. They talk about the cause, but not once have they mentioned "Palestine". I met a man who had killed his uncle from the other side. He ambushed him in the dark. The unsuspecting uncle was approaching a camp entrance. He shot him without warning in

the heart. The man fell, but did not die instantly. And all through that moonlit night the sniper sat among the ruins listening to his uncle groaning. But, poor creatures — they never knew the truth.

In the morning the uncle had bled to death and the sniper crept to his victim and saw his mother's brother floating in a pool of his own blood. Yet, my friend writes: He told me the story without showing a single sign of weakness or regret. You know what? The uncle was not a fighter, but a resident who was trying to sneak out to get some food and medicine. And still, the nephew told his story to foreign reporters as if bragging about it. "I had my orders," he said.

The sun fell and disappeared, my friend says in his fateful letter. The night was so silent as we boarded the bus to leave Shatila, the museum, and return to... what? Dust was still hanging in the air from the last battle Shatila had fought. Was it the camp's last occupation and liberation? It doesn't matter anymore. Shatila is a graveyard and not a camp. Who wants to liberate a graveyard?

I don't think I will be able to write my story, writes my friend in the end of his letter. I don't think you need to, my friend. You have already done more than I wanted.

## Time to identify the myth of limited conflict

By Sajid Rizvi  
Special to The Star

LONDON — The funerals are almost over in Iran and recrimination is only just dying, but the death of Iran Air Flight 655 will not be forgotten. It was a costly and perhaps the most categorical rebuttal of the doctrine of limited conflict, promoted with amazing naivety by the international powers in the Gulf.

The sophistication or persistence of conflicting versions of the event is almost certain to guarantee that the precise circumstances in which the A-300B Airbus came under attack from the US Navy cruiser Vincennes, with the resultant slaughter of 290 passengers, will never be fully known to the public. But no informed analysis is needed to reach the one obvious conclusion that this conflict, ostensibly between Iran and Iraq but actually multi-layered and dangerous for combatants, bystanders, and transients nations and individuals alike, has quietly got out of hand.

Each by inch escalation has taken hold of the entire Gulf. It's a view easily belied by the glittering lights of cities and airports, where all business appears as normal. But it's also a view instantly reinforced by events, such as the downing of a civilian airliner, even though the

plane belonged to one of the combatants.

Seen either way — as an accident or as an act of war — the shooting down of the civilian airliner showed that the Gulf's skies are just about as intermittently safe, or perilous, as are the Gulf waters. Just as days and weeks can pass without any incident at sea, so now it seems that the air-routes of the waterway are either safe indefinitely or insecure at a moment's notice.

It is no doubt true that the naval presence of the United States, Western Europe and the Soviet Union in the Gulf and its environs has thwarted Iranian retaliation against Iraq or neutral ship-boarding. But it's also true that the containment has been against the backdrop of an ascending pattern: there are fewer small incidents and a gradual acceptance of military confrontations between Iran and the United States. And why shouldn't there be? After all, runs a common argument, they are enemies.

Because the escalation has been slow and spread over months or weeks rather than days it's often not recognized as one at all. The sobering example of how the Vietnam conflict evolved in the early years seems not to stick. The exper-

ience of the Iran Air disaster will not reassure civilian air operators in the Gulf, nor indeed will it ease the jumpiness of US Navy crew.

But the foremost lesson to be drawn from the event is that the heavy concentration of power and personnel of different backgrounds and levels of expertise multiplies the risks already inherent in the narrower context of Iran-Iraq — as opposed to the Gulf — conflict. Both nations have stuck targets in error in the past. The presence of the vast quantities of external firepower, its fast-reacting advanced technology, and a Babel's Tower of communications enhance those risks several fold.

A United Nations-sponsored monitoring or peacekeeping force will not reduce the ever-present chance of an accident, but it will transform the character of the naval presence from a heavily armed paranoia-stricken force openly fearful of attack from one or the other adversary to a heavily armed neutral force interested in muscle-flexing for the common cause.

There is little doubt that better results can be obtained by keeping the bulk of the force as it is and reflagging it under a UN mandate. The blue flag of the UN may not cast as long a shadow as the Stars and Stripes, the Hammer and Sickle, or the Union Jack, but it is still one which is accepted in all sorts of inhospitable and dangerous places. Why not the Gulf?

## View point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

## The arms issue

THE WHITE House spokesman could not but blame the Congress for blocking a massive arms deal with Saudi Arabia, which caused the US arms industry a loss of over \$30 billion. Saudi Arabia's shift towards Britain, to secure its defence requirements, seems to have upset President Ronald Reagan's administration.

But while that administration sat idly and did nothing beyond awaiting the congress's impossible blessing of the lucrative deal, congressmen, under the influence of the powerful Jewish lobby, repeated the all-time argument that the weapons could be used against Israel. President Reagan could, as he did on similar occasions, do some lobbying among congressmen to persuade them that the sale of weapons to "friendly" Arab countries serve the interests of the United States. Indeed congressmen needed to be reminded that it was high time to change their unrealistic attitude towards arms sales to moderate Arab states if their country was to retain a minimum degree of prestige in the Arab world.

As has always been the case, it is Israel, America's spoiled child, that continues to stand in the way of improved Arab-US relations. Saudi Arabia, and the other Arab states that have been refused US arms supplies, weaponry needs from many other sources that attach no strings to their arms sales. But it is not just the arms which matter in such cases. For the United States cannot expect to maintain good political and economic relations with countries whose requests for modest arms supplies have been rudely turned down.

However, the whole US policy towards the armament of Arab states has been characterized by distrust and misunderstanding. One example involves the Chinese-made medium range missiles which Saudi Arabia has installed on its territory to deter Iranian aggressions. Prompted by strong Israeli pressures, Washington has been insisting on an on-the-spot inspection of the missiles presumably to make sure that they are not equipped with nuclear warheads. And to add insult to injury the United States signed an agreement with Israel for a largely US financed project to produce a ground-to-air missile to cope with the "threat of the Arab missile arsenal."

Arab countries, which used to look to the United States for their arms purchases, are sovereign independent states that tolerate no impudent intervention in matters involving their national security, even by "a friendly" superpower. They are surrounded by aggressive enemies of whom some are already in possession of a formidable nuclear arsenal. And they have the right to resort to all available means to protect themselves in a region increasingly turned into a jungle, mostly because the United States refuses to admit that countries, other than Israel, have genuine and persistent security concerns.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17



OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers dynamited the homes Wednesday of two Palestinians suspected of hurling firebombs at military patrols in the occupied West Bank villages of Karkar and Janyeh near Ramallah, north of Jerusalem. The home of a third suspect was sealed shut, the army said.

Meanwhile, demonstrations broke out in the West Bank city of Nablus Tuesday. The protesters shouted "mother of the martyr, you should sing because your son is a martyr" and hurled stones at troops who responded with rubber bullets and gunfire, an Arab witness said. Two protesters, ages 22 and 23, were shot in their legs, said officials at Nablus' Al-Itihad hospital. The Arabs were injured by rubber bullets and two others treated for beating injuries. Army officials confirmed the shootings and said two soldiers were injured by stones in the clashes.

The army later clamped a curfew on most parts of Nablus and two adjacent refugee camps, confining 128,000 Palestinians to their homes indefinitely. Soldiers patrolled the deserted streets, but Palestinian activities urged residents over mosque loudspeakers to defy the restrictions and stage new protests, witnesses said.

In the West Bank village of Ein Arak, armed Jewish settlers Tuesday beat four villagers and smashed the windows of two vehicles, apparently in retaliation for the stoning of an Israeli bus that passes through the village to the settlement, Arab witnesses said. Police said they had no report of the incident.

Protests erupted in the village after the settlers left. Villagers stoned an Israeli bus and an army patrol, witnesses said. Troops responded by firing tear gas and live ammunition.

Israeli troops shot and killed 17-year-old Faris Anabtawi when demonstrators clashed with soldiers in Nablus Monday. Clashes developed after a funeral for a 70-year-old man, who had been killed by Israeli troops, and violent protests erupted throughout the old city, during which youths burned tyres and hurled cinder blocks from roofs at soldiers. Nine persons were reported wounded in the clash.

In Anabta, dozens of pupils hurled rocks and bottles and Israeli troops responded by opening fire killing a youth Monday. Soldiers closed off entrances but clashed with troops continued. Moreover, extensive clashes were reported in Tulkerem, where pupils left classes and demonstrated carrying Palestinian flags.

Meanwhile, curfews were in force in five localities: Kabatiya, Beit Sahur, the Jalazoun and Aida refugee camps, and Qalyliya, where a night curfew was in effect. The village of Beit Sira, west of Ramallah was closed off by troops.

In another development, more than 300 residents of Beit Sahur returned their Israeli ID cards to the municipality to protest against a large-scale tax raid. The unprecedented protest action came after hundreds of residents were summoned to the local schools and given notices to pay income taxes.

A general strike paralyzed the occupied land for a second straight day as workers stayed home from their jobs and stores were shuttered. In the Gaza Strip, soldiers demolished five homes of Arabs accused of throwing firebombs at Israeli soldiers and attacking Palestinians suspected of cooperating with Israeli authorities, the army said.

In clashes in the West Bank refugee camp of Askar, Sunday Zuhdi Mansour was killed after being shot in the thigh, said an



Spate of demolitions: One of the houses destroyed recently in Idna

Unrestrained settlers wreak havoc and terror

## Uprising toll escalates

# Civil disobedience in the offing

official at nearby Al-Itihad Hospital in Nablus. An Arab reporter said the youth suffered severe blood loss after an artery was hit.

Army officials said soldiers opened fire after dozens of Arab youths erected roadblocks of burning tires and stones along the main highway outside the camp and hurled rocks at the troops. The army placed Askar under curfew.

## Appeal to revoke orders of deportation

confining its 8,200 residents to their homes.

In Nablus, an 18-year-old Arab was in serious condition with a bullet wound in the chest after clashes with soldiers. Al-Itihad officials said. Also Sunday, protesters hurled a firebomb at troops patrolling Gaza city's main thoroughfare. There were no injuries, several Arabs were arrested.

However Rabin said the upris-



A child distributes a leaflet urging Palestinians for more confrontations and steadfastness

ing was not just aimed at ending the 21-year occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, but at "endangering Israel's future, its security," Rabin told about 100 American rabbis in Jerusalem that until a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict was achieved, "The solution is to meet violence with violence."

We, the families of the ten Palestinians who were ordered to be deported by the Israeli military authorities on Friday, 8 July 1988, call for your immediate intervention with the authorities to cancel the deportation orders.

These orders constitute a violation of basic human rights and of international law, specifically Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 for the protection of civilians in time of war, and Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These orders also contradict United Nations Security Council Resolution 607, of 5 January 1988, and Resolution 608 of 14 January 1988.

We demand from the authorities that, if they hold any evidence against our sons, they should bring formal charges and present such evidence in a court of law. We would like to draw the attention of the international community to the fact that in the past there has been no effective legal appeal against deportation orders because of the authorities' reliance on secret documents which neither lawyers nor deportees have been permitted to see.

We appeal to the international community to do everything in its power that may lead to the cancellation of the ten deportation orders, which we consider to be a crime against our sons and against ourselves since there is nothing more bitter than separation from one's family, work, and homeland.

"Giving in to violence will create more violence, and increase the chances of war," Rabin said.

On the other hand, a Foreign Ministry official returning from army reserve duty in the Gaza Strip told Yediot Ahronout the army was playing down the extent of the violent clashes between troops and Palestinians, reporting only up to 15 per cent

of the incidents.

The official, who was not identified, said that contrary to statements by Israeli leaders, the uprising was not waning and the clashes had become increasingly violent. A foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that the official reported on his

The army said troops detained at least several stone-throwing youths in Arara after chasing them into homes and that it was investigating charges of excessive force.

The strikes, urged by leaflets distributed earlier this week, meant shops were closed and public transportation was halted in Arab East Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Gaza city and other main towns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The strikes were called both as protests against Israel and to mourn Palestinians killed in gun battles between rival PLO factions in the Lebanese capital of Beirut. They also signified the start of the eighth month of the uprising.

In a clash at the Khan Yunis refugee camp in Gaza, soldiers opened fire at stone throwers who surrounded the troops, wounding 17-year-old Mohammed Abu Slimiya, the army said. Arab reports said 17 people were treated for tear-gas and beating injuries after the incident.

Also in Gaza, an Arab reporter said a 22-year-old man, was hospitalized and his right eye swollen shut after soldiers beat him in the head and kicked him after a stoning attack on troops.

The army said soldiers also clamped curfews on four refugee camps in Gaza and closed the West Bank's largest city of Nablus, declaring it a closed military zone. Also Saturday, soldiers clashed for 90 minutes with protesters in Beit Naim near Hebron, and three Arabs were injured by rubber bullets. Arab reports said. The army said six Arabs were injured by rubber bullets in the Aida refugee camp near Bethlehem after soldiers fired on several Palestinians who tried to grab a gun from a soldier and stoned the troops.

An Arab pretending to visit his brother in an occupied Gaza Strip prison stabbed four Israeli jailers Friday, and a prison spokesman linked the attack to an underground Islamic fundamentalist group.

In apparent retaliation, the Israeli army ordered 10 Arabs from Gaza and the occupied West Bank deported, charging that they had played "a central role in planning and carrying out" anti-Israeli actions in the disputed lands in recent months.

Six of the deportees are from the West Bank and four are from Gaza. They all served prison terms for anti-Israeli actions in the past, and some are still in jail, said the army in a statement read to reporters by telephone. No date was given for the time when they would be expelled, and the statement said that the men would be allowed to appeal against the order to a military advisory board and to Israel's supreme court.

They were the first Palestinians ordered to be deported by Israel since the Jewish state expelled American-born civil disobedience advocate Mubarak Awad on 13 June, claiming that he had also played a role in the Arab uprising.

Meanwhile troops shot and killed a 22-year-old Arab in a clash with stone-throwers in the town of Tubas near Nablus, hospital officials said. At least four other Arabs were wounded as other clashes erupted on a "day of confrontation" called for by uprising leaders.

Also on Friday, troops barred Palestinians from entering Jerusalem so as to prevent violent protests called for by underground leaders during prayers at the City's Al-Aqsa Mosque, one of Islam's holiest sites.



Arab Summit Conference in Algiers: unique success in all issues

## A summit of consensus and reconciliation

By Ali Bahajjoub  
Special to The Star

LONDON — The fourth extraordinary Arab summit, convened in Algiers 7-10 June to provide support for the Palestinian uprising (Intifada) in the occupied Arab territories, ended not only with unanimous support for the Palestinians but went beyond expectations.

Indeed it served as a platform for meetings of Arab leaders who until recently were reported to be beyond reconciliation or possible to be seen under the same roof — leaders such as Syria's President Hafez Al-Assad and his Lebanese counterpart Amin Gemayel or the PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. King Hussein demanded the adoption of a "unified approach" when he asked his fellow Arab leaders not to limit options in seeking to advance the Middle East peace process, a clear reference to leaving the door open for any new and realistic American initiative.

On the other hand, the fact that Libya's strongman, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, turned up at the summit was considered an event in itself, a diplomatic coup for the host, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The summit was a boon for Yasser Arafat and the PLO.

Indeed the exposure received by the PLO contrasted with a relative playing down of importance at last year's Amman Arab summit, which focused attention mainly on the Gulf War and the decision of the Arab states to resume bilateral ties with Egypt.

Egypt was expelled from the Arab League in 1979 following President Anwar Sadat's signing of the Camp David accords with Israel. Although most of the Arab states have restored diplomatic relations with Cairo, the Algiers summit made scant progress toward further reintegration of Egypt into the Arab fold.

The Algiers summit was undoubtedly one of the largest gatherings of all Arab leaders in the 43-year-old history of the Arab League, yet the presence of all Arab heads of state, with the exception of the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who was represented by Vice-Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan, did not attract world attention. The summit was seen by the non-Arab media as offering little new and certainly few surprises.

However, the presence of a large number of foreign reporters in the Algerian capital indicated that there was a universal

eagerness for news from the summit — or at least what goes in journalists' eyes. The foreign reporters certainly got their money's worth when Qadhafi appeared on the airport tarmac clad in white robes with a glove covering his right hand.

Qadhafi's appearance made instant headlines, and the single glove raised all sorts of possibilities. It was speculated that the Libyan leader wished to avoid contact with any Arab leader (King Hassan of Morocco) who had shaken hands with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

## The Arab Summit in Algiers was one of the most successful gatherings of the Arab world in recent history, but its ideas on peace in the Middle East and North Africa need to be put into action.

or that he had succumbed to the style of American pop star Michael Jackson. In reality, the Libyan leader simply had a rash and a glove with tiny perforations for air circulation proved to be a better protection than a bandage. Furthermore, Qadhafi did not only shake hands with King Hassan but he also embraced him.

Apart from expressing unanimous support for "Intifada", the summit participants reiterated the adoption of the principles of the 1952 Fez Plan which stipulates the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. They also reasserted adherence to the idea of an international conference with a PLO representation.

While US Secretary of State George Shultz's plan was not mentioned explicitly, it was understood that the resolutions adopted in Algiers took into consideration the American issue, vis-à-vis the Palestinian issue. The final communiqué condemned "the constant US alignment with the Israeli positions, a policy that encourages Israel to carry on with aggressions and violations of human rights against the Palestinian people."

Although the PLO put the urgent needs of Palestinians in the occupied territories at \$1 million a day and appealed for the creation of a special fund to support

the "Intifada", the Arab leaders pledged to provide the PLO with an urgent aid package worth \$128 million and a monthly allowance of \$43 million. The money given will be proportionate to the contribution of each state to the Arab League. This, however, does not raise the PLO's hopes much, given the fact that the league faces a chronic deficit and severe cuts in its activities, due mainly to the nonpayment of dues by some member states.

As for the financial support for the states directly in confrontation with Israel, i.e. Syria and Jordan, the summit decided to form a special committee to examine the needs of these two nations and will report to the ordinary Arab summit still scheduled for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, although no specific date was fixed. Lebanon, supported by Libya, could also benefit from this aid package if such a summit takes place.

The communiqué reiterated support for Iraq in the war with Iran — the content of the resolution adopted at the Amman summit in 1987 was simply readopted — and for Saudi Arabia's decision to reduce the number of Iranian pilgrims to Mecca this year.

The red-carpet welcome for King Hassan set the seal on a reconciliation between Morocco and Algeria and culminated in a long sought after summit of the Maghreb states (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania) on 10 June. It was a historic occasion for the Maghreb. The meeting resulted in a decision to "form a committee in charge of implementing the means through which could be built the Greater Maghreb."

The committee will meet in Algiers on 13 July. The five Maghreb leaders have thus helped build a foundation on which a regional grouping can become a reality. The Tunisians have submitted a plan which envisages complementary economic development of the region, free trade and unrestricted travel by citizens of the five states within the Maghreb region.

If the Algerian summit proved a success for the Palestinians, it was equally, if not more, of a success for the Maghreb states. However, time will tell whether the political will of the Arab leaders can be translated into action and a pragmatic approach.

Ali Bahajjoub is the London bureau chief of the Maghreb Press, the national news agency of Morocco.

## Regional Briefs

### New parliament formed

North Yemen has formed the first ever elected parliament which comprises 159 deputies. The formation by itself was a surprise according to the western sources. The traditional Islamic trend has won between 25 to 30 per cent, a ration that cannot be overlooked. Diplomatic sources say that those deputies do not represent a fundamentalist Islamic trend like that of Iran or an extremist attitude like that of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. However, and apart from four or five active fundamentalist deputies, the rest belong to the younger generation of the traditional families who support adherence to the Islamic traditions and the teachings of the Holy Qu'ran and consequently do not oppose the regime. The representatives of the tribes, which constitute one third of the total population, have won 40 seats while the business men occupied 10 seats. Among the very first tasks of the new parliament is to amend the article of the constitution on the powers accorded to the presidential leadership council and re-elect a new president.

### Statement by Yemeni minister

North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdel Karim Al-Irmani has accused Arab countries of not supporting the Palestinian uprising and has added that the Arab officials are using a double language. In an interview with the Kuwaiti Al-Siyasah newspaper, Mr Al-Irmani said that the Arab officials say one thing in the summit meetings and another thing in other meetings. He described the situation as "absolute evil." The foreign minister added that Arabs must agree on a solution to the Palestinian problem accepted by the Palestinians living under occupation.

### Britain signs deal of the century

The massive arms deal concluded Friday between Britain and Saudi Arabia will give a big push to the British industry and will enhance its position in the international arms market. The contract, which the experts consider as the most important one in Britain's history and whose value is between 11 to 15 billion dollars, places Britain at the forefront of arms exporting countries to Saudi Arabia.

### Side effects of the uprising

The price of the Palestinian uprising may be Israel's non-preparedness for the next war, a former director general of the Ministry of Defence told a meeting of the Council for Peace and Security in Tel Aviv Sunday. "The Palestinian uprising caught the Israeli forces with its pants down," said Aluf Menahem Meron. "Our soldiers had neither the training nor the equipment for this type of activity. In the future the opposite could happen — we could be experts on dispersing demonstrations and not be ready for war."

### Strict laws against arsonists

In its weekly session, the Israeli cabinet has assigned the Ministry of Justice to initiate drafting laws on imposing severe punishments against arsonists.

### Uprising adopts new tactics

Amram Mitzna, Central Region Commander of Israeli forces, has said the nature of the uprising in the occupied territories always changes owing to methods adopted by the Israeli forces. He added that whenever a problem is solved in one area, the same problem appears in another area. Mitzna said competent sources in the Israeli army have long ago reached a conclusion that the Israeli army will stay for a long period in the occupied territories and that the army acts accordingly.

### New taxes on vehicles

Israeli occupation authorities Sunday announced the imposition of a new tax on vehicles of Palestinians in the occupied territories. The authorities said the new measure is aimed at increasing the dependence of Palestinians on Israel in addition to raising money.

### Confiscation of agrarian land

Occupation authorities have confiscated 800 dunums of Al-Midiah village near Ramallah on the pretext that it is crown land. The land is owned by a number of families and planted with fruitful trees.

### Closure of six schools

Occupation authorities have ordered six schools closed in the West Bank until the end of the academic year on pretext that their students have participated in anti-occupation protests.



Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

## A new political might

THE MEETING that was held in the Arab town of Tiberias late last month could launch a revolution in Israeli politics. Sixty Arab politicians laid the ground for the first viable all Arab party in Israel's history. The withdrawal of the Arab delegate Mohammad Wated earlier this week from the Labour Party is bound to signal a new, added strength for the new Arab party in Israel.

Many Arab politicians have been working within the main political parties in Israel since the creation of the Zionist state, only to discover that they have been betting on the wrong horse all along. The predominantly Zionist parties were only interested in serving the interests of the Jewish population. And they were using Arab symbolic figures within their body politic to reach out segments of the Arab population, and win more votes to sustain their rivalry with other Zionist parties.

Many Arab politicians left the predominantly Jewish parties with an overwhelming sense of disappointment and bitterness. They woke up finally to the painful realization that it was impossible for them to serve the interests of their people by working from within these parties.

It is easy, of course, for many observers and "arm-chair" analysts to recline back and accuse these Arab politicians of naivete and simple mindedness for discovering so late that it was impossible to serve the interests of the Arab population in Israel by working through the Israeli parties.

Many analysts agree that the heroic uprising of the Arab people under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza helped galvanize the 800,000 Arabs who live in Israel. These alienated Arabs found out that it was possible for them to emerge as a political power if they emulate the solidarity and independent thinking of their brethren in the occupied Arab lands. This is again one of the many positive side-effects of the noble uprising in the West Bank and Gaza. The "intifadah" has helped clarify the identity of Arabs living in Israel. The emerging Arab party is supposed to be the third largest block after Labour and Likud. It remains to be seen, however, if the party's convention on 20 July will succeed in adopting a genuine pro-Arab platform.

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## Interview: PLO's Zehdi Terzi

By Masood Haider  
Special to The Star

UNITED NATIONS — While the Palestinian uprising simmers in the occupied territories and a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) row over proposed talks with Israel begins to cool, the PLO has opened a new diplomatic and political offensive in the United States.

The new PLO effort responds to suggestions in the Israeli and Western press that the uprising is ebbing; it also forms part of the continuing wrangle between the US authorities and the PLO observer mission at the United Nations, threatened with closure by US marshals. The resignation of Attorney General Edwin Meese, and US District Judge Edmund Palmer's ruling in June have dealt blows to the US attempt to close the PLO observer mission, but the battle remains inconclusive.

A further twist in the Palestinian debate, when it's not interrupted by convulsions in Iranian ties, was provided by the publication of an article in The New York Times by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's press spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif. In the signed article, Abu Sharif called for direct Palestinian negotiations with the Israelis, a comment which drew fire from several PLO personalities and skepticism from US Jewish organizations.

The 'Abu Sharif incident' however seemed to have proved useful in PLO Ambassador Zehdi Labib Terzi's overall campaign to widen the US audience for the Palestinian issue and specifically the matter of his observer mission at the UN. The Democratic Party delegates faithful to Rev. Jesse Jackson, for example, are hoping to put the question of a Palestinian homeland and self-determination on the party's platform at the Atlanta convention in July.

Ambassador Terzi, in an exclusive interview, asserted that the US attempt to close down the PLO observer mission was designed to be a beginning. The PLO office in Washington has already been closed. With the planned closure of the UN mission, he said, "the United States wants to set a precedent, whereby it will keep violating the international law and its obligations."

He also made these points — US Secretary of State George Shultz does not have any plans — only ideas. Therefore the time has come for Israel and Palestine people's representatives to have direct talks.

Italian Socialist Party leader and former prime minister Bettino Craxi's plan for a Middle East solution remains viable, but it lacks one important element — a UN Security Council mandate authorizing an interim UN security force to take over the area after Israel withdraws its forces.

Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank before a UN interim force takes over is a sine qua non, or an absolute prerequisite. "UN security forces cannot provide protection for the perpetuation of Israeli occupation."

Blaming the Israeli lobby or Israel for US actions is "like seeking scapegoats."

Here is a condensed text of the interview with Zehdi Labib Terzi.

Q. At what stage is the Palestinian uprising in Gaza and the West Bank?

A. As long as there is occupation, there will be resistance to

Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestinian envoy in the beleaguered PLO observer mission at the United Nations, says it is time for the PLO and Israel to have direct talks and for the United States to adopt a more realistic policy in the Middle East.

that occupation. Resistance will take different forms and shapes, so the uprising was only one stage. After a series of strikes, refusal to pay taxes and sit-ins, there is now a strong mass movement.

Q. There is a feeling in Europe that the movement is weakening owing to Israeli actions.

A. It's an incorrect assessment. I was in Europe in April and in May. I spoke to responsible people in the media, and they do not see that. They recognize that the movement takes a tidal form — going up as well as down, but that it is continuing.

Q. What do you think about the 'Shultz plan'?

A. I don't know whether Shultz has any plans, as he himself said he didn't have any plans; he had ideas. Mr Shultz is repeating what the Israelis are saying. They refuse to address their adversary — which is the Palestinian people. If you want peace in the region you bring the parties at war to the table. Clearly, the foremost enemies are the stone-throwers and the trigger-happy Israeli soldiers — the two principal parties on the field. Either the soldiers are trigger-happy or they are suffering psychologically. If you do not have these two parties at the negotiating table there will be no peace.

Q. And what about Bettino Craxi's plan?

A. It is important that the European Economic Community starts thinking about the Middle East. We do appreciate their supporting self-determination in the occupied territories and all that it implies. But Craxi has come out with a mechanism which calls for the Israelis to pull out of the occupied territories and the United Nations to provide an interim supervisory power. He should have said that the UN supervisory force should receive the mandate from the UN Security Council. If the EEC can achieve that decision from the Security Council — mandating the presence of an international force during that interim period — I think that would be an excellent contribution. Naturally the withdrawal of Israel, total and unconditional withdrawal, from the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, is sine qua non. I mean that the United Nations force cannot really provide protection for the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

Q. What is your plan regarding the continuing uprising in the occupied areas?

A. As long as there is occupation there is interaction which is primarily engendered by the occupation. That is a continued resistance. As to what shape and form it takes — I really don't know. I didn't tell them to start throwing stones or firebombs. I cannot tell them what they have to do; they are on the spot, they are the field officers.

Q. What about the new plan suggested by the PLO representative Abu Sharif and given wide recognition in the United States and support in news columns?

A. I thought it was a view that the PLO floated. The events will decide whether it was a 'stillborn' view or a concrete one. It shows the sincerity of the PLO leadership in going another yard

forward. If the United States and Israel do not move, let's say half a yard forward, to meet us somewhere, then it will be definitely a manifestation of their rejection of a peaceful and political approach to resolving the conflict. I don't accept any theories that there are elections. There are elections all the time, so elections cannot be used as a pretext to undermine peace efforts, either Israeli or American.

Q. Mr Sharif's views are being supported by the media.

A. Here is a view of the PLO's main spokesman, the office of chairman Arafat. Our brother, the spokesman, is giving a suggestion — I underline — a view.

Q. What do you think of Democratic delegates, supporters of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, trying to put the Palestinian issue before the coming convention?

A. Jackson seems to be the only courageous man in this field. Jackson, in my opinion — though I am not supposed to



Zehdi Labib Terzi

have any opinion on what is happening in the US — is the man who is sensitizing the American people in a political sense; both domestically and internationally. The issue on American TV in the last seven months has been about the Palestinian boys and the Israeli soldiers. Just to talk about peace and forget about the stone-throwing Palestinian boys will achieve nothing.

Q. The Democratic Party, especially the Jackson supporters, want the Palestinian issue on the platform.

A. It is better to wait until somebody takes up the presidency and implements a plan. The United States has been preaching self-determination as far back as the Wilsonian doctrine (of President Woodrow Wilson's administration, 1913-21). The US insists that the Palestinians are not entitled to self-determination, but there is more reception of such political approaches by an increasing number of Americans. Whether the administration represents its people, that's something for the Americans to decide.

Q. So, as far as you are concerned, the UN Security Council has not worked at all?

A. The United States specifically is obstructing the way the Security Council works. All it needs to do is tell the secretary general to proceed with the endeavours mandated by the General Assembly to convene the international conference. But since it's a matter which deals with international peace and security the secretary general needs a green light from the Security Council, which the United States is obstructing. They keep the red light on all the time. When the question of an international peace conference was brought before the General Assembly, there were only two red lights — from Tel Aviv and Washington DC. There were a few yellow lights — people who didn't want to express an opinion, but wouldn't obstruct the peace initiative — but more than 127 nations voted in favour of the international peace conference.

Q. Is there a US change of heart on the closing of the United Nations office of the PLO?

A. No, there is no change of heart — we are still an obstacle to their pax-Americana. They still hate us. It is another political attempt by the United States to obstruct peace. While Mr Shultz travels in the Middle East, his government denies the PLO the right to keep offices here. The law makes it unlawful to enhance the interests of the Palestinian people. The PLO's interest is to serve the Palestinian people and bring peace in the area. It has become unlawful here to speak about peace in the Middle East. If you speak about the interest of the PLO, which is convening an international peace conference in the Middle East, it's against the law, as the PLO is unlawful. The PLO speaks the language of peace and it is unlawful. That is one political aspect. Another aspect is the legal one. The United States wants to use its law to make the PLO illegal as a precedent, whereby it will keep violating international obligations and laws. Even Mr George Shultz said that this would be a violation of the legal obligations arising from the treaty with the United Nations. The International Court of Justice has said the same thing unanimously, including the United States judge. Yet Mr Meese insisted that "irrespective of" — and I would like you to put this in quotes because this appears in his correspondence with the UN — "any obligations that may arise, we will do it." Now tell me if this is not gunboat policy. They want to further their own cause.

Q. What do you see for the future?

A. This Intifada we have for the Palestinians... it's not accidental that Mr Shultz speaks of Palestinian nationalism. It took them 14 years to realize that Palestinian nationalism is much stronger than their total weapons. Whether this lesson is wiser in planning their policies, I don't know. They know the facts. The message now is very clear in the arena of the United States. I really hope to Allah — you know we Palestinians call Him by the name of Allah — that the American administration will see the light and realize there will be no peace as long as Israel maintains its occupation and total disregard and contempt for the UN charter. As long as the Palestinians do not enjoy their own home and their own political freedom there will be no peace.

Massood Haider is the United Nations and North America Correspondent for Academic File.

14 JULY 1988

## No rules, but pool is cool

BEIJING (AP) — If you want to be cool in Beijing this summer, pool is the game.

Pool tables have sprung up on sidewalks all over the city in a craze that participants attribute to television coverage of a recent international pool tournament in Beijing.

Never mind that many of the tables tilt or even rock slightly because of unevenness in the sidewalk, or that the players' shots more often than not.

"It's fun, and there isn't much to do," said a young man catching a game on a recent Sunday evening.

Twelve tables were set up along one city block alone, most surrounded by young workers drinking soda and — according to one youth — placing bets, although no money changed hands openly.

"That's why some of them like to play," the youth said. "They don't bet much, just one or two yuan (27-54 US cents)."

In a city where most residents flee their tiny hot apartments on summer evenings, and mahjong and card games are the only diversions, pool is a welcome discovery. The tables are set up outdoors because few people have the space inside.

Shen Li, a driver who works

for a nearby textile factory, owns one of the tables. He keeps it disassembled in his one-room apartment most of the time, and sets it up on bricks on the sidewalk at night and on weekends.

"Some friends and I got together and bought it to amuse ourselves," said Shen, a burly man whose pot belly thrust out of his open cotton shirt and spilled over his belt.

"If other people want to play they pay 1 yuan (27 US cents) per game. My friends don't pay," he said.

Game after game was played without anyone paying.

"They're all my friends," Shen said, waving his arm at the crowd of several dozen onlookers.

He hasn't yet recouped his 400-yuan (US \$108) investment in the table, but he isn't worried.

"It's just for fun," he said.

Down the street, Li was less generous.

"The table cost me 350 yuan," said Li, a skinny man in his 20s with dirty feet in plastic sandals. "I get about 20 yuan a day. It's not enough."

"Change your money?" he added, revealing the real source of his earnings — black-market

money-changing.

The sport is still too new for professional "sharks" to have emerged. Competition is friendly and low-key.

"Everyone lives in the neighbourhood and we all know each other," said one bystander. "Who's the best player? There are a few — not me."

Most of the players seemed vague when asked about the rules of the game.

"There aren't really any rules," said Shen.

"It's just like you play in the United States," said his friend, Zhang Chunsheng, whose spread-eagle shooting style won him two games. Li said he and his friends learned from watching television.

One pool fan said he thought private circulation of the US video "The Colour of Money," with Paul Newman as an aging pool shark, helped boost the game's popularity.

"It's a great movie," the youth enthused.

Police are the only people not keen on the new sport. In some neighbourhoods they periodically interrupt play and order the tables off the sidewalks, saying they block traffic.

## Gymnast ready for world

HOUSTON (AP) — Dan Hayden has conquered the US gymnastics championships, and now he's ready for bigger things — in fact, the world.

"I feel like I'm a complete gymnast now and I'm ready to take on the world," Hayden said Sunday after winning two events and tying for a third individual title.

By "the world," Hayden referred to the Olympic games in Seoul, Korea and he feels as confident about his chances as anyone.

"There are about 10 guys at Seoul that can win the gold," Hayden said. "It will depend on who does the best at the time."

Hayden won the parallel bars and the still rings and tied for the horizontal bars title in individual championships Sunday at the summit.

Hayden, who won the men's all-around title Saturday, will join the women's champion, Phoebe Mills, in leading the US team into the Olympic trials 4-7 August. At Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mills repeated the same floor

routine in Sunday's individual program that helped her win the all-around title on Saturday.

The routine, accompanied by the western song Red River Valley, is the same routine she plans to take all the way to the Olympics.

"I'm just going to concentrate on being 100 per cent from here on out," Mills said. "I just put it in my mind to go out and stick all of my routines."

Hayden shared the gold medal in parallel bars with Kevin Davis of the University of Nebraska.

Davis, who finished second to Hayden in the men's all-around competition, and Hayden each had 9.8 scores in parallel bars.

While Mills won the gold in the floor exercise, the highest score in the finals went to teammate Chelle Stack, who had a 9.938 score in the individual competition.

Mills led a strong contingent from Houston's Karolyi Gym in winning individual titles.

Karolyi students won three of the four titles, losing the gold only in the balance beam, won by University of Oklahoma's Kelly Garrison-Stevens with a 9.875 performance.



Minister of Trade and Industry opens the new Safeway in Amman.

## Safeway opens

By Hind Lara Mango  
Special to The Star

Minister of Trade and Industry Hanadi Al-Taha last Thursday opened the newest supermarket in the Safeway International chain here in Amman. Planned for since 1984 the opening of the supermarket has been awaited with anticipation by many consumers.

Justo Frias, the operations manager, said in an interview that Jordan's Safeway is a large investment. It lies on an area of 11,580 sq 5850 m of which is for sales. On sale are 24,000 items both local and imported. He explained that priority is given to the products found here; if certain foods are not available then they are imported.

Clothes are imported from Turkey and the United States, and prices vary according to quality and make. For example a classical GJC shirt (locally made) costs JD 1,900.

Some items cost just as much as in any other supermarket. However others are real bargains. A case of Diet Pepsi (containing 30 cans) can be had for only JD 2,750.

Frias said that they are hoping to bring good quality turkey in the future at prices around JD 5 each. Another plan on the agenda is a sort of catering service. Mooky Mousse, Big Bird, and Donald Duck will come to your children's birthday parties

and provide entertainment, food, and all the rest.

Frias said that the Petra Company for Supply & International Trade had sent him here for a period of two years to train the Jordanians, who will eventually run this chain.

The shoppers, who crowded the supermarket aisles on the first days of business, found a very wide range of products, including packaged meats, special items for weight-watchers, cosmetics, clothes, and fresh flowers. There is a dry-cleaning service and rest area, where you can buy a cool drink.

Hayat Abu El-Sameed, a housewife, did have a few complaints, however. "Some of the frozen fish is date-marked 1987, but I can find fish produced in 1988 elsewhere locally."

She also added that she had had a lot of difficulty in buying the vegetables. She had asked one of the staff members to weigh her selection, but he refused, saying it was not necessary. She waited half an hour in a queue at the cashier to pay, only to be told that the vegetables had to be weighed. So she had had to go back to the produce section and wait another 20 minutes.

Frias, who is eager to hear if you have any complaints, promised better service in future. He also promised to look into the problem in the frozen food section.

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## ORIENT EXPRESS

**ARMES: CONTRAT DU SIECLE ENTRE LONDRES ET RIYAD** - Un contrat de vente d'armes évalué entre 70 et 100 milliards de francs, le plus important jamais conclu par Londres, a été signé le 3 juillet par la Royaume-Uni et l'Arabie saoudite. Son contenu n'a pas été précisé mais selon des sources informées, il porterait sur la fourniture par Londres d'avions de combat, d'appareils d'entraînement, de chasseurs de mines et sur la construction de bases navales et militaires à Washington. Le contrat "portait atteinte aux intérêts américains", leur occasionnant un manque à gagner de 30 millions de dollars. A la Maison Blanche, on attribue la décision de Riyad au refus, souvent exprimé par le Congrès d'approuver la vente de certaines armes aux clients arabes pour ne pas envenimer les relations israélo-arabes.

**USA-KOWEIT: QUELLES ARMES VENDRE?** - Le premier ministre koweïtien s'est rendu le 11 juillet à Washington afin de discuter du refus du Congrès de voir vendus au Koweït des avions F-16 équipés de missiles Maverick. Le Sénat américain a en effet voté 7 juillet contre l'équipement de ces avions en missiles, jugeant qu'ils constituaient une "menace pour Israël". En signe d'avertissement, le Koweït a signé le 9 juillet un contrat d'armement avec l'URSS, dont le contenu n'a pas été précisé. Selon les observateurs, le Koweït pourrait imiter l'Arabie saoudite et se tourner vers l'achat de chasseurs Tornado britanniques.

**RAJIV GANDHI EN JORDANIE** - Le premier ministre indien, Rajiv Gandhi, a effectué du 11 au 14 juillet sa première visite officielle en Jordanie en compagnie de son épouse Sonia. M. Gandhi a estimé que le soulèvement palestinien était entré dans une "phase nouvelle et cruciale" et a salué le Roi Hussein pour ses "efforts sans relâche afin de trouver un règlement juste et durable" au conflit du Proche-Orient. M. Gandhi devait également faire des propositions en vue de réduire le déséquilibre du commerce jordanien-indien, actuellement nettement favorable à la Jordanie. Au programme également, l'offre de la Jordanie d'accueillir le prochain sommet des pays non-alignés.

**AVION IRANIEN: DEDOMMAGEMENTS AMERICAINS** - Le président Reagan s'est déclaré le 11 juillet en faveur d'une indemnisation des familles des 290 victimes décédées à bord de l'Airbus iranien abîmé la semaine dernière dans le détroit d'Ormuz. Selon le porte-parole de la Maison Blanche, le montant des indemnités devra être fixé par le Congrès. Les Etats-Unis maintiennent cependant la thèse de l'accident, estimant que l'Iran portait une "lourde responsabilité" en ayant autorisé un avion civil à survoler une zone où se déroulaient des combats navals.

## LE NOMBRE DE CRIMES ET DE DELITS A DOUBLE EN DIX ANS

# Criminalité: le casse-tête

Bien qu'elle soit très loin d'atteindre les taux observés en Europe ou aux Etats-Unis, la criminalité est en progression constante en Jordanie depuis dix ans. Face à cette émergence, expliquée en partie par les profonds changements qu'a connus le pays en peu de temps, les instances concernées commencent tout juste à réagir. Mais aucune analyse précise du phénomène ne s'est encore faite. Et la politique à long terme de lutte contre la criminalité est encore balbutiante.

On observe depuis plus d'une décennie une augmentation constante de la criminalité en Jordanie. En effet, le nombre de crimes (voir définition plus bas) était de 8.598 en 1975 dans le Royaume; on en comptait déjà 15.952 en 1980 et 19.579 en 1986. Notons cependant une légère diminution de 7,4% en 1987 (18.129).

Est-ce à dire que la criminalité se résorbe, que les problèmes sont en voie de résolution? La création en mars dernier d'une commission nationale chargée d'étudier les moyens de lutte contre la criminalité témoigne de l'importance que les pouvoirs publics accordent aujourd'hui à ce "point noir". Car longtemps, la Jordanie a connu une criminalité très faible, essentiellement constituée de vengeance à caractère familial. Aujourd'hui, ce sont les agressions crapuleuses et les vols qui prédominent.

En 1987, les agressions ont constitué 31% du total des crimes. Viennent ensuite les vols (4.305), les attentats à la pudeur et viols ("crimes contre la moralité": 1.088), les escroqueries (338) et enfin les homicides volontaires (68). La police précise cependant que ces chiffres ne sauraient recouvrir la totalité des crimes. Comme l'explique M. Hababeh, adjoint du directeur des recherches à la sûreté générale, les autorités estiment ne connaître que 85% des crimes commis: "Le crime connu est celui dont on connaît d'une part l'existence et d'autre part l'auteur", traduit en justice. Un crime dont nous ignorons l'auteur est considéré inconnu, soit 15% du total. Sans parler des infractions dont on ne connaît ni l'auteur ni l'existence... Les vols, en particulier, sont souvent cachés à la police par la victime elle-même. Les familles préfèrent ne pas donner de publicité à ce qu'elles considèrent comme une souillure de leur honneur.

Récemment, une série de faits divers (voir encadré) ont témoigné de l'activité criminelle en Jordanie. La police refuse cependant de communiquer le nombre de délits qu'elle accueille en enferme dans les prisons jordanaises. Personne ne dramatise; Zarga n'est certes pas le Bronx et si l'on la compare à d'autres pays, la Jordanie reste un pays calme. Voici à travers le monde des moyennes de crimes (au sens large précisé plus haut) commis pour 100.000 habitants: 54,9 en Arabie saoudi-



Le procès de la "bande des sept": depuis dix ans, le nombre de crimes crapuleux a plus que doublé en Jordanie

te, 129,7 au Koweït, 149,9 en Jordanie, 270 en Libye, 1.137 au Japon, 1.624 en Espagne, 4.111 en France, 4.697 aux Etats-Unis et 6.931 en Suède.

### Explications vagues

Comment expliquer la montée de la criminalité en Jordanie? Les explications données par les sociologues sont assez pauvres. Selon Mohammad Barhoum, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Jordanie, elle s'explique par un faisaucage de conditions politiques, économiques et sociales: "Le manque de liberté, la vie chère, le chômage, la pauvreté, le manque d'orientation au foyer comme à l'école sont autant de facteurs qui portent en germe le développement de la criminalité, en particulier chez les jeunes."

A cet égard, on remarquera que parmi les sept condamnés d'il y a trois semaines (voir encadré), six ont moins de 25 ans. Deux d'entre eux ont par ailleurs reconnu que le chômage les avait poussés au crime, pour se procurer de l'argent. Faek Al-

Salti, 22 ans, chauffeur de taxi, a estimé quant à lui que les films policiers et d'horreur qu'il regardait au cinéma et à la télévision avaient eu une influence certaine sur lui. "J'ai voulu appliquer certaines des méthodes que j'avais vues. Hélas, je n'aurais pas dû regarder ces films", a-t-il déclaré après le verdict au "Dustour".

Haro sur les salles obscures? Pour Khalil Al-Fark, président de l'Association des sociologues jordaniens, "on ne peut expliquer par un seul facteur le passage de l'homme à l'acte criminel. Il y a à la fois des facteurs internes et externes. Dans notre cas, les conditions économiques et sociales sont derrière la criminalité et la délinquance. Et en particulier le chômage et la vie chère." Comment, selon M. Al-Fark, peut-on combattre la criminalité? Il ne paraît pas détenir de remède précis: "Il faut élever la conscience des citoyens par tous les moyens; par l'intermédiaire des organisations sociales, de l'enseignement, et des mass-média. En même

temps, il faut s'attacher au problème de la pauvreté.

Pour M. Al-Fark, sociologue, "la conduite criminelle est un signe de protestation contre la société. Quand celle-ci devient trop matérialiste, les jeunes deviennent agressifs s'ils n'ont pas les moyens de se procurer les biens de consommation qu'elle érige en idoles. Pour se venger, certains d'entre eux violent et même tuent."

Même son de cloche, en plus vague, du côté des responsables de la Sûreté générale: on y a analysé la montée du crime par "les mutations économiques, démographiques et sociales qui ont connu le pays durant les quinze dernières années". Mais surtout, on ne dramatise pas: "Le taux de criminalité en Jordanie reste encore dans des normes raisonnables". Mieux, on affiche une certaine satisfaction face à la délinquance obtenue par l'action de la police. Mais les responsables de la sûreté générale reconnaissent que la criminalité n'a pas encore été éradiquée suffisamment par les instances concernées (ministère du développement social, sociologues, psychologues, etc.).

"C'est pourquoi", déclare le général Abdul-Hadi Al-Majali, chef de la Sûreté générale, nous avons organisé pour étudier ce problème en collaboration avec l'Association nationale de défense sociale: notre département y a présenté une étude intitulée "la criminalité et comment s'en protéger".

Suite à ce colloque, une "Commission nationale pour combattre la criminalité" a été formée. Composée de représentants de l'éducation, de la sécurité et des organismes sociaux, elle s'est réunie à plusieurs reprises depuis avril. Son objectif est "d'élaborer une stratégie globale à long terme pour combattre la criminalité". Pour commencer, elle a créé en son sein plusieurs sous-commissions chargées d'élaborer une réponse aux problèmes des vols, des vols de la drogue, du suicide... En Jordanie, le traitement de la criminalité vient tout juste de commencer.

Tout récemment enfin, on a découvert une bande de malfaiteurs spécialisée dans la fabrication de fausses pièces "en or" de l'époque romaine et qui les vendait de 300 à 500 JD la pièce. S.S.

14 JULY 1988

## ULTIMES REFUGES PENDANT LES GROSSES CHALEURS

# Très chères piscines d'Amman

En ces temps de canicule, quoi de plus agréable qu'un petit plongeon dans l'eau turquoise d'une piscine? Malheureusement, pour tous les clubs ou de grands hôtels, et leur accès est plus que coûteux. Nous en avons exploré une dizaine à Amman.

Quand il fait chaud, on a envie de l'eau, dit la chanson de Zuhair Nemer. Mais à Amman, quand on cède à son envie, c'est le portefeuille qui se retrouve à sec. Ou noyé au fond de la piscine. Car ici, pour se rafraîchir l'épiderme, il faut soit se payer une séance de 3 à 5 JD pour une piscine municipale, soit se payer une séance de 10 à 15 JD pour une piscine privée. A ce prix-là, le bain n'est plus qu'un bon roman bougonne un réfractaire. Pas de piscine municipale, parce que l'exploration des clubs et autres grands hôtels, pour commencer, quelques-uns qui vous acceptent sans être membre:

— Holiday Inn: 5 JD, demi-journée pour les passeports diplomatiques et de service. Pas de piscine, mais de longues heures de service. Haut-lieu de rendez-vous des hôtesse. C'est très cosy, tout le monde se connaît plus ou moins, c'est une atmosphère informelle, déclare un habitué. Une jeune fille se plaint toutefois de se sentir "en représentation", sous les regards des consommateurs installés à la terrasse du bar, en vis-à-vis. Abonnement individuel: 200 JD par mois. Tarifs dégressifs pour les couples et les enfants.

— Intercontinental: 4 JD, 5 JD le week-end, pas de réduction. Bassin rectangulaire d'une vingtaine de mètres. La direction des abonnements familiaux, pour la tranquillité des clients, "on retrouve toutefois la piscine rencontrée plus haut, la piscine du bar surplombant la piscine. En raison des préparatifs de mariages, le bassin ferme parfois vers 16h00. Abonnement individuel: 120 JD par mois. Dégressif pour les familles.

— Hôtel Amra: 3 JD, 5 JD le week-end. Réductions sur les abonnements pour les personnes d'ambassade. Ambiance très familiale, beaucoup d'enfants. Du soleil toute la journée sur ce bassin rectangulaire de plus de 20 mètres, permettant de vraiment nager. Petit bassin pour les enfants. "L'espace est ouvert, on est au large. La piscine est neuve et très propre; de plus, on n'a pas l'impression d'être observé", apprécie une cliente. Point noir: les consommations, qui arrivent parfois trois quarts d'heure après la commande. Abonnement individuel: 150 JD par mois. Parents avec deux enfants: 400 JD pour la saison.

— Hôtel Tyche (Shmeissani): piscine de 14 mètres ouverte depuis deux mois. 3 JD par jour, un peu cher vu l'étroitesse des lieux. Mais l'abonnement est bon marché: 25 JD par mois. Vers 16h00, le soleil se fait averse, le bassin étant "collé" à l'hôtel.



La plupart des hôtels et clubs encouragent un abonnement en famille (photo Aline Talatlian)

individuel: 120 JD pour la saison, 50 JD par mois. Dégressif pour les familles.

— Hôtel Regency: 3 JD pour la piscine et le sauna (étrangers seulement). Situé au 19ème étage, cette petite piscine couverte bénéficie d'une vue imprenable sur Amman. Ouvert été comme hiver. Abonnement annuel: 300 JD pour un couple avec deux enfants.

— Al-Ribat fitness center: 2 JD. Petite piscine de 10 mètres, en face du Plaza Hut (Mecca street). Abonnement mensuel: 15 JD. Possibilité d'utiliser le sauna, la salle de musculation et le court de squash pour 25 JD par mois.

N.B.: les établissements mentionnés ci-dessus ne constituent pas une liste exhaustive, mais une sélection.

Volait donc pour l'essentiel des piscines accessibles sans carte de membre. Les autres n'acceptent que les clients (hôtels), les

abonnés ou les "étrangers" accompagnés par des membres.

— Mariotti: le haut-de-gamme. Piscines couverte, découverte, sauna, salle de musculation dans une ambiance "jet-set". Pour devenir membre, compter 600 JD la première année et 300 JD les années suivantes. Possibilité de venir en invité, pour 4 JD la journée.

— Plaza: au pied du très urbain immeuble de la Housing bank, une piscine de 15 mètres entourée de buildings. Cela manque un peu de verdure. Abonnement individuel: 50 JD par mois, 125 JD pour la saison. Tarifs dégressifs pour les familles. On peut venir en invité, pour 3 JD.

— Sports City: la seule piscine vraiment "sérieuse" à Amman. Un bassin olympique (51 m), une fosse à plongeurs (jusqu'à 10 m de haut), un petit bassin. Pour l'hiver, une piscine couverte de 25 m. Accès gratuit à sept cours de tennis, cinq courts de squash, ping-pong. L'ambiance, très familiale, est beaucoup plus populaire que celle des hôtels et autres clubs. Une majorité de Jordaniens. Abonnement: 250 JD par famille la première année, puis 25 JD par membre les années suivantes. Abonnement individuel (pour l'été et l'automne uniquement): 25 JD. Les amis des membres peuvent les accompagner, pour 3 JD par personne et par jour.

— Automobile Club: Rendez-vous très huppé du "tout Amman". Chaque année, une commission examine attentivement les fiches des postulants, qui doivent être "parrainés" par au moins deux membres du club. Si la demande est acceptée, l'heureux élu doit verser 500 JD pour devenir membre. On peut venir en invité, pour 2 JD par jour. Piscine de 15 m, tennis, squash, bowling, ping-pong....

N.B.: les établissements mentionnés ci-dessus ne constituent pas une liste exhaustive, mais une sélection.

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## A Jérash cette semaine

- Orchestre de l'armée jordanienne: tous les soirs, 18h30 (gratuit)
- L'opéra "Rigoletto" de Verdi: le 14, 21h00 (2 JD)
- Théâtre pour enfants: tous les soirs, 20h00 (1 JD)
- Groupes folkloriques de Ramtha, Ma'an, Annaher (Jordanie): les 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21 à 20h00 (gratuit)
- Opérette syrienne "Zanoubia": les 15 et 16 à 21 h00 (2 JD)
- Groupe folklorique yougoslave: les 17 et 18 à 19h30 (2 JD)
- Ballet bulgare: les 17 et 18 à 21h30 (4 JD)
- Orchestre junior d'Oakland: le 19 à 10h30 (2 JD)
- "La mégère approvoisée" de Shakespeare: les 19 et 20 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- USA/danse moderne: les 20 et 21 à 19h30 (3 JD)
- Festival de poésie: tous les soirs à 19h00 (gratuit)
- RFA/orchestre de chambre: les 19 et 20 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Conservatoire national de musique: le 15 à 20h30 (2 JD)
- Orchestre de la radio jordanienne: le 14 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Ballets philippins: du 16 au 21 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- Groupe folklorique national égyptien: le 21 à 21h00 (3 JD)

Points de vente des billets: Centre culturel royal, hôtel Middle East, hôtel Commodore, International Traders (Shmeissani), magasin Khalaf (Jebel Lweibdeh), Salam Center (Um-Utheina), librairie Firas (Jebel Hussein), bureaux de la Royal Jordanian à Abdali.

## CINEMA

### Un dimanche à la campagne

De Bertrand Tavernier, avec Louis Duxreux (1983). Un vieux père cassé voit un beau jour d'être ses habitudes bousculées par l'arrivée de sa fille.

CCF, lundi 18 à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe)

## Legal eagles

D'Van Rellman, avec Robert Redford et Debra Winger. Art, fraude et meurtre: un avocat général et un avocat de la défense, vieux adversaires, se retrouvent alliés pour défendre devant les juges une comédienne accusée de meurtre.

Centre cinématographique, jeudi 14 et dimanche 17 à 19h00 (en anglais)

## Agents secrets

D'Eberhard Fechner (1971): comédie. Une affaire d'espionnage se transforme en une très banale histoire de voleurs.

Goethe Institut, mardi 19 à 20h30 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais)

## EXPOSITION

### Ibrahim Shalabi, peintures

D'inspiration impressionniste, ses toiles jettent un regard coloré sur la nature silencieuse et les chevaux, avec une expressivité proche du CCF, jusqu'au 28 juillet

## TELEVISION

"Sous le signe du taureau" de Gilles Grangier, avec Jean Gabin, Suzanne Flon, Michel Auclair, après quelques secondes de vol, une fusée explose. Son constructeur est alors aux prises avec un banquier et un industriel, qui refusent de continuer le financement des essais (JTV, vendredi 15 à 17h35).



MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. year-round. Tel. 6517800.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and coin sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 10th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624690.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Terrace Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luwibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdel, Tel. 623541.

Church of the Redeemer (Jabal Amman), Tel. 625383.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771781.

Armenian International Church Interdenominational: meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the good shepherd) Umm Al-Summaq (Rev. N. Bini) Tel. 611285. (Ecumenical Rainbow congregation meets there. Tel. 622605).

CALENDAR

Lectures

Dr Kenneth Russel delivers two lectures this week: "Of Bedouin and Bird Traps: Ethnoarchaeology among the Bedu of Petra" at 7 pm, 16 July, at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre and "The Edge of Empire: Household Excavations at Petra and Archaeoseismology" at 7 pm, 17 July, at ACOR.

Exhibitions

A photographic exhibition "Light and Shadow" by Yarmouk University runs at the Royal Cultural Centre 18-21 July.

Paintings by Ibrahim Shalabi are presented by the French Cultural Centre from 19 July.

Seminar

The first national assembly of female Jordanians studying abroad takes place at the Royal Cultural Centre at 4 pm, 15 July.

Films

Robert Redford and Debra Winger star in *Legal Eagles*, at the American Centre, 7 pm, 14 and 17 July.

French Cultural Centre at 8 pm, 18 July.

Pippi Langstrumpf's adventures continue in Part 3 of the children's story, at 4 pm, 16 July, at the Goethe Institut.

Also at the Goethe institute this week: *Secret Agents*, an amusing play about thrives, at 8:30, 18 July.

Jerash Festival

Highlights this week include the opera *Rigoletto*, a Filipino dance troupe, children's plays, folk dancing, and German chamber music.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

Algeria	213	Denmark	45	Tunisia	216
Argentina	54	Copenhagen (inner)	45	Turkey	90
Buenos Aires	1	Copenhagen (outer)	2	Ankara	41
Australia	61	Ecuador	593	Istanbul	1
Brussels	32	Egypt	20	UAE	971
Canada	1	El Cairo	2	Abu Dhabi	2
Malibourne	3	El Cairo	383	Al Ain	3
Perth	81	Finland	358	Dubai	3
Sydney	2	Finland	358	Fujairah	70
Austria	43	Finland	358	Ghayathi	70
Vienna	43	Finland	358	Ras al Khaimah	77
Bahrain	973	Finland	358	Sharjah	6
Belgium	32	Finland	358	Umm Al Quwain	6
Antwerp	3	Finland	358	Western Area (Jebel)	6
Brussels	32	Finland	358	Dhaka, Rwanda	52
Rio de Janeiro	55	Finland	358	UK	44
Brazilia	55	Finland	358	London	1
Bulgaria	359	Finland	358	Montevideo	598
Sofia	359	Finland	358	Uruguay	598
Canada	1	Finland	358	USA	1
Ottawa	613	Finland	358	New York	212/718
Chile	56	Finland	358	Washington	202
Santiago	56	Finland	358	USSR	7
Cyprus	967	Finland	358	Moscow	095
Nicosia	967	Finland	358	Venezuela	58
Czechoslovakia	42	Finland	358	Caracas	58
Prague	42	Finland	358	Yugoslavia	38

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	661026/7
American Centre	644371
British Council	644371
French Cultural Centre	658147/8
Goethe Institute	637009
Soviet Cultural Centre	641993
Spanish Cultural Centre	644203
Turkish Cultural Centre	624049
Haya Arts Centre	665166
Jussain Youth City	667181/8
Y.W.C.A.	641783
Y.W.M.C.A.	641783
Amman Municipal Library	644281
Univ. of Jordan Library	637111
Univ. of Jordan Library	634665

Concord	671430
Rainbow	625130
Opera	678573
Plaza	677430
Raglan	622199
Al-Husseini	625111
Zahrani	625111
Basman	630128

Al Hussein Sports	667181
Orthodox Club	610461
Royal Automobile	610461
Club	610461

Royal Shooting Club	738572
Royal Chess Club	673713
Royal Racing Club	09-801233

HOTELS

Amman	
Holiday Inn	663100
Marriott	660100
Regency	660000
Jerusalem	660000
Intercontinental	641381
Ambassador	665181
Commodore	665181
Middle East	667180
Grand Palace	661111
Tyche	661114
International	641712
San Rock	613801
San Gateway	668100
Amra	616071
Plaza	674111

Aqaba	
Holiday Inn	2428
Al-Manar	4341
Al-Casir	4351
Coral Beach	4331
Aquamarine	4331
Aqaba	2086

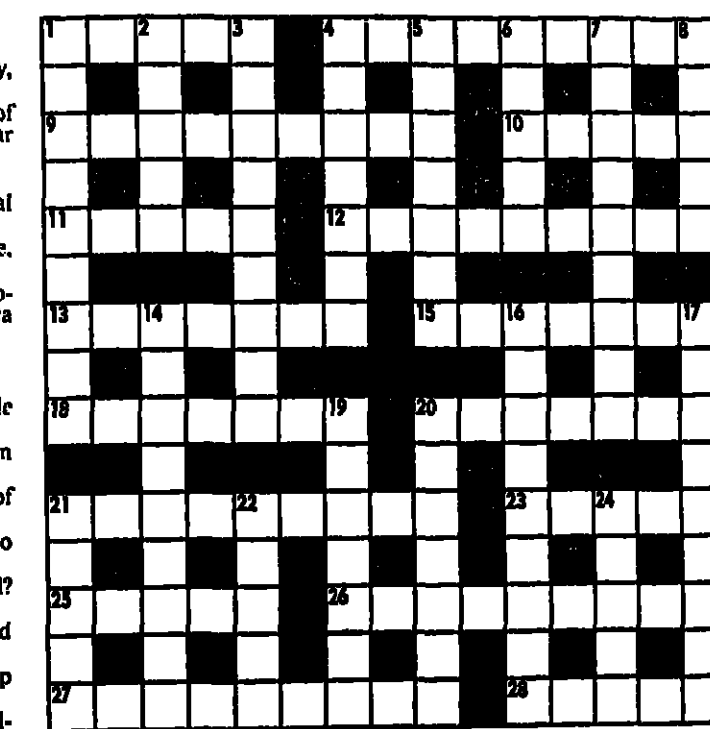
RENT-A-CAR

Shakheir	666688
Al-Jabal	666688
Kada	665161/665183
Kada	316488
Al-Labadi	669197/8
National	616792
Nabo	606601
Petra	606601
Rabbit Amman	606601
Al-Rimal	606601
Al-Rimal	606601
Al-Samer	606601
Satellite	626767
Star	606601
Trust	606601
Trust	606601
Al-Waha	644642/644608
Abu Daggas	670498
Amin Jarrar (Avis)	670498
Arabian	666601
Avic-Jarrar	08-51021-51071
Budget	673312
Budget	673312
De'as	606601
Drani	606601
Europcar	601355/6
Europcar	616071
Europcar	606601
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Inter Rent	666678/666699

Star Subscriptions (Annual rates)

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Ministry of Tourism	642511
Hotel complaints	666112
Price complaints	661176
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	11
Repair service	11

Cross words

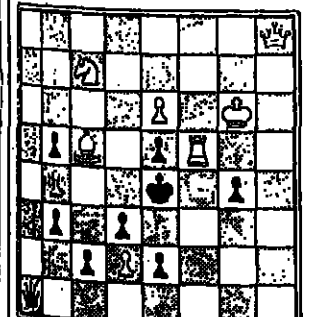


- ACROSS
- Record held by unusually shy, slender girl (5).
  - Sound country member of shooting-party helps to keep our bearings (6-3).
  - Lying Dr Primrose, for one (9).
  - Preside over many a musical show (5).
  - People who achieved first place, myself included (5).
  - Old French coin - one associated with stories in America (9).
  - Heavenly parts of Nile, say (7).
  - Fervish when roused (7).
  - The state of animal, vegetable and mineral (7).
  - Ability to remain upright when moving over rollers (3-4).
  - He makes believe in front of me (9).
  - Rogue introducing king to church body (5).
  - Dashed back to smother girl? How low can you get? (5).
  - Bird, given a ring, is overjoyed (4-1-4).
  - TV employee arrived with chap from Burlington House (9).
  - Impudent always to receive silver (5).
- DOWN
- The ruin of one's hopes for the Hesperian (9).
  - Deputy left commander with resolution (5).
  - Poor's vocal effort - a new sort for all of us (9).
  - Trouble-maker, vexatious to dignity types (7).
  - Behave like some 20 dn, thus comberantly? (7).
  - It's dresses associated with certain races (5).
  - Ecstatic aunt eager to give formal assurance (9).
  - Operatic heroine not quite conforming to standard (5).
  - Bizarre Kenya fashion upset New Englanders (9).
  - Two odd fellows holding part of an engine? (9).
  - Paint half of them in striped materials (9).
  - 1960s teenager - one with Latin, but not much! (7).
  - Arab girl with quarters outside Cairo initially (7).
  - Terror makes one grass (5).
  - One of Shakespeare's risible mistakes (5).
  - A note once in accompaniment (5).

solution

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
W	O	R	N	A	U	O																	
I	N	C	O	M	E	N	T																
P	U	A	M	A	K	E	R																
W	O	M	E	N	L	O	U	I	S	I	A	N	A										
R	E	L	I	K	I	S																	
E	L	I	K	I	S																		
K	I	N	G	D	O	M																	
A	R	E	T	E	R																		
P	R	E	T	E	R																		
A	R	E	T	E	R																		
N	A	D	I	R																			
I	O	U	E	S																			
C	A	M	E	R	A	N																	

CHESS

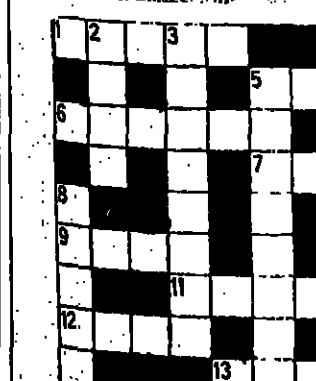


month for London chess players. The calendar includes: Saturday, 1 December, Comet quickplay at St Thomas, Church Hall, N4; Sunday, 9 December, European British Lightning Championship at Westminster details yesterday; Sunday, 18 December, City quickplay at Highbury; Friday, 21-Sunday, 23 December, last three events are organised by George Goodwin whom you can contact at 881 3372 or 226 9932.

solution

1 B-Q4 (threat 2 QxKP); 2 K-B4; 3 K-B4; 4 K-B4; 5 K-B4; 6 K-B4; 7 K-B4; 8 K-B4; 9 K-B4; 10 K-B4; 11 K-B4; 12 K-B4; 13 K-B4; 14 K-B4; 15 K-B4; 16 K-B4; 17 K-B4; 18 K-B4; 19 K-B4; 20 K-B4; 21 K-B4; 22 K-B4; 23 K-B4; 24 K-B4.

JUNIOR X-WORD



- CLUES ACROSS
- Serious drop in business, 10.
  - Anglo-Saxon kingdom, 7.
  - One of a pair that a bird has, 12.
  - Charge someone with a crime, 12.
  - Stitched, 12.
- CLUES DOWN
- Welsh national emblem, 3.
  - US state, 4.
  - Frame of the head, 5.
  - Slugs to look, etc, 8.
  - Distort slightly, 10.

BRIDGE

North	633	East	1094
West	9543	South	672
633	1094	672	9543
Q10	85	85	Q10

Dealer: East. E-W vulnerable. When Britain played Japan in the Olympiad the British bidding went as follows:

South	10	North	30
80	80	80	80

West led a low spade and South won with the queen. He drew trumps, then cashed ace of spades and followed with ace and another heart. This turned out to be a losing line, and the mistake, which it was, cost a lot of points. At the other table the Japanese declarer, after the same lead, developed a long spade for a heart discard.

It seems to me that against Britain West's choice of lead was poor. It was certain that declarer would be strong in the unbid suit, spades. Surely West should lead a heart, which always beats the contract.

The declarer's play, if you think it out, was somewhat exaggerated. It was only a matter of time before he had led from K 10 x of spades and East holds the king of hearts. In match play it is seldom good tactics to play for a special set of circumstances when you don't know what has happened at the other table.

JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope



ARIES - 21 March-19 April

The outlook brightens for those seeking employment. Although a business decision is out of your hands, someone is working behind the scenes on your behalf. Take a chance on a blind date. Pour on the steam at work. It is time to produce and impress. Hide your contempt for a competitor. A sweet personality will help you open doors.

TAURUS - 20 April-20 May

Your bark is more fierce than your bite, but not everyone knows that. Settle down and show business associates your wit and understanding. Travel with a companion you know well. Share expenses. A financial situation is at an impasse, but help is on the way. Others follow your lead.

GEMINI - 21 May-20 June

Two heads will definitely be better than one when deciding on business priorities. Government service may play a big role in helping your career. A college decision requires putting away extra money. Your determination impresses those in charge. Loyalty is the glue that holds a relationship together. Love can be a many splendored thing if you keep the lines of communication open. Eat nutritious meals.

CANCER - 21 June-22 July

Maturity counts big when higher-ups decide who gets a job. Stay on your toes, but do not let anyone know how eager you are. Patience and candid conversation will salvage a relationship. Your leadership talents bring you an incredible opportunity. Your insights are unique.

LEO - 23 July-22 August

Your inventive methods may not work this week. Let others take the lead for a change. Physical activity helps clear the cobwebs away. Try to walk or play tennis on your lunch hour. Stay on top of things at work and at home. Keeping your temper could mean the difference between success and failure when negotiating a financial or legal matter.

VIRGO - 23 August-22 September

Take inventory of recent investments before making any new ones. Seek expert's advice and follow it to the letter. Think big in business. Halfway measures will not work. Accept a social invitation. Overcome a communication barrier and love will come in full bloom. The rewards are many for those with family ties.

LIBRA - 23 September-22 October

Curb a tendency to over-react to difficult situations. A neighbour wants to become a friend. You can gain large concessions by making small ones to mate or partner. Romance has a special glow. Others will find your weekend plans as much fun as you will. Issue an invitation without further delay.

SCORPIO - 23 October-21 November

Flattery works wonders, especially with a small child. You make money by helping others - and win applause, too. A romantic partner who feels neglected could stray. Be attentive. Dine in a quiet, love-inspiring setting. Study and research will help you beat your competitors in business or school.

SAGITTARIUS - 22 November-21 December

Show more initiative and higher-ups will give you more authority. A sterling work performance is the key to career success and a better paycheck. Be careful not to neglect family members. Stand by your friends. Loyalty is not to be taken lightly. An independent business project needs more time to develop.

CAPRICORN - 22 December-19 January

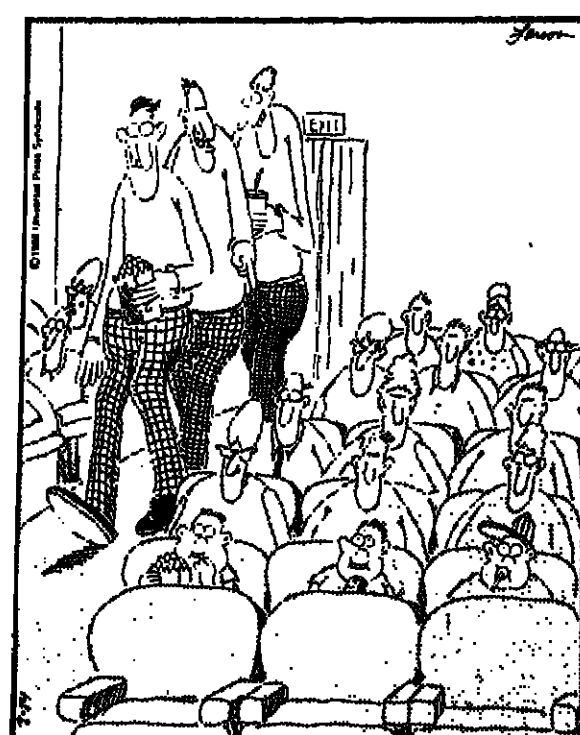
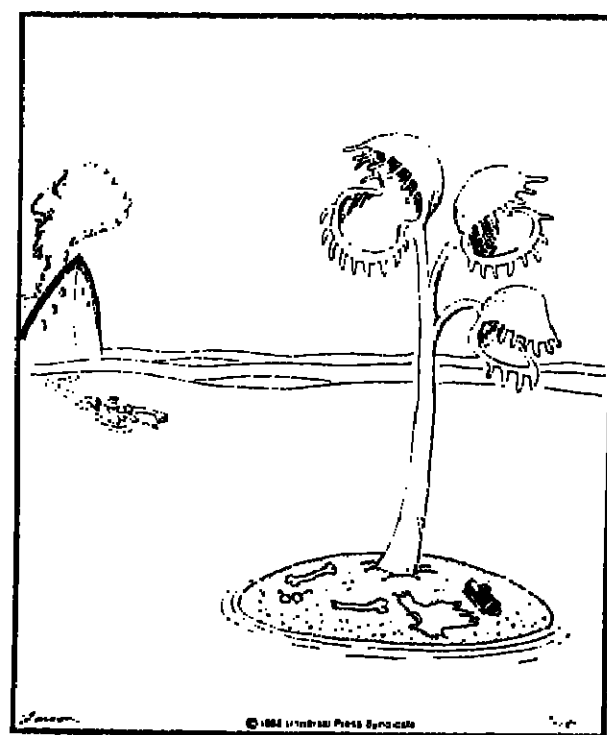
A morning telephone call brings good financial luck. Follow current trends. A great week to hunt for bargains in unusual places. An obstacle to romance begins to disappear. Play a waiting game. The positive approach you take to a challenge makes what you do look easy. You find certain work tedious this week but know that it is important to persevere.

AQUARIUS - 20 January-18 February

Do not rest on your laurels. Develop new talents. Send out up-to-date resumes if job-hunting! Avoid anyone who wallows in self-pity. Romance is better the second time around. Breaking with the past will put you in a position to win big. You must be positive and progressive now. A good friend's success could rub off on you. Show your appreciation.

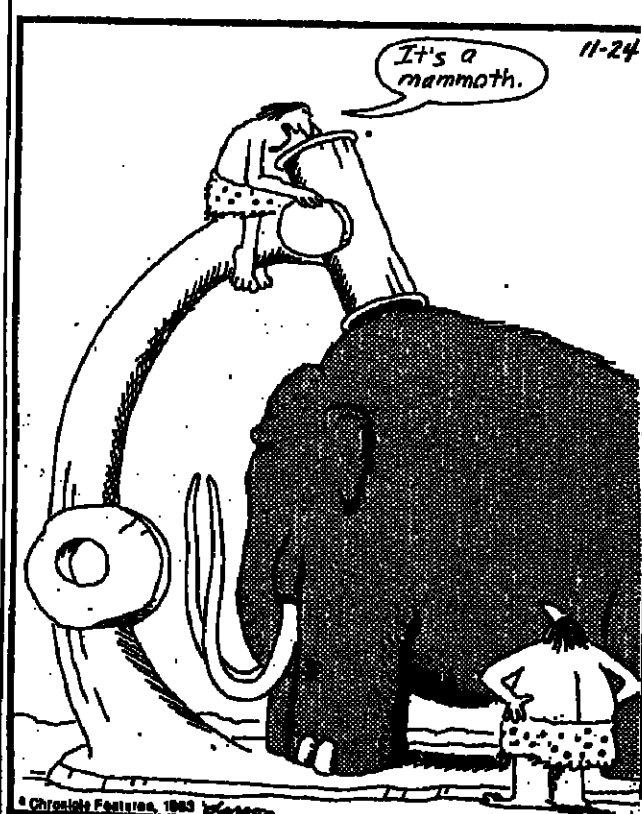
PISCES - 19 February-20 March

Someone who once rejected you needs your advice or services. Big money is paid for original ideas. Guard yours so you alone reap the profits. A gift or bouquet helps mend a rift. If you believe you deserve more money and responsibility, now is the time to say so. Go straight to the top.



Street physicians

## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Early microscope



Tarzan of the jungle, Nanook of the North, and Warren of the Wasteland.



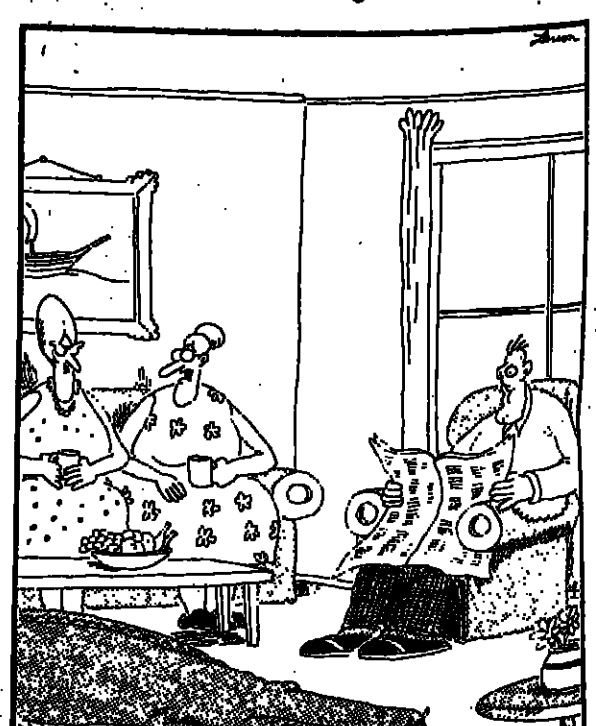
Greg hesitated, not wanting to face his parents.



"Hey! Jack and Paul! You made it! ... Now quickly: Keep one hand across your throat and put the other one confidently down on Bruno's head. Stupid dog's going to get Agnes and me into a giant lawsuit one day."

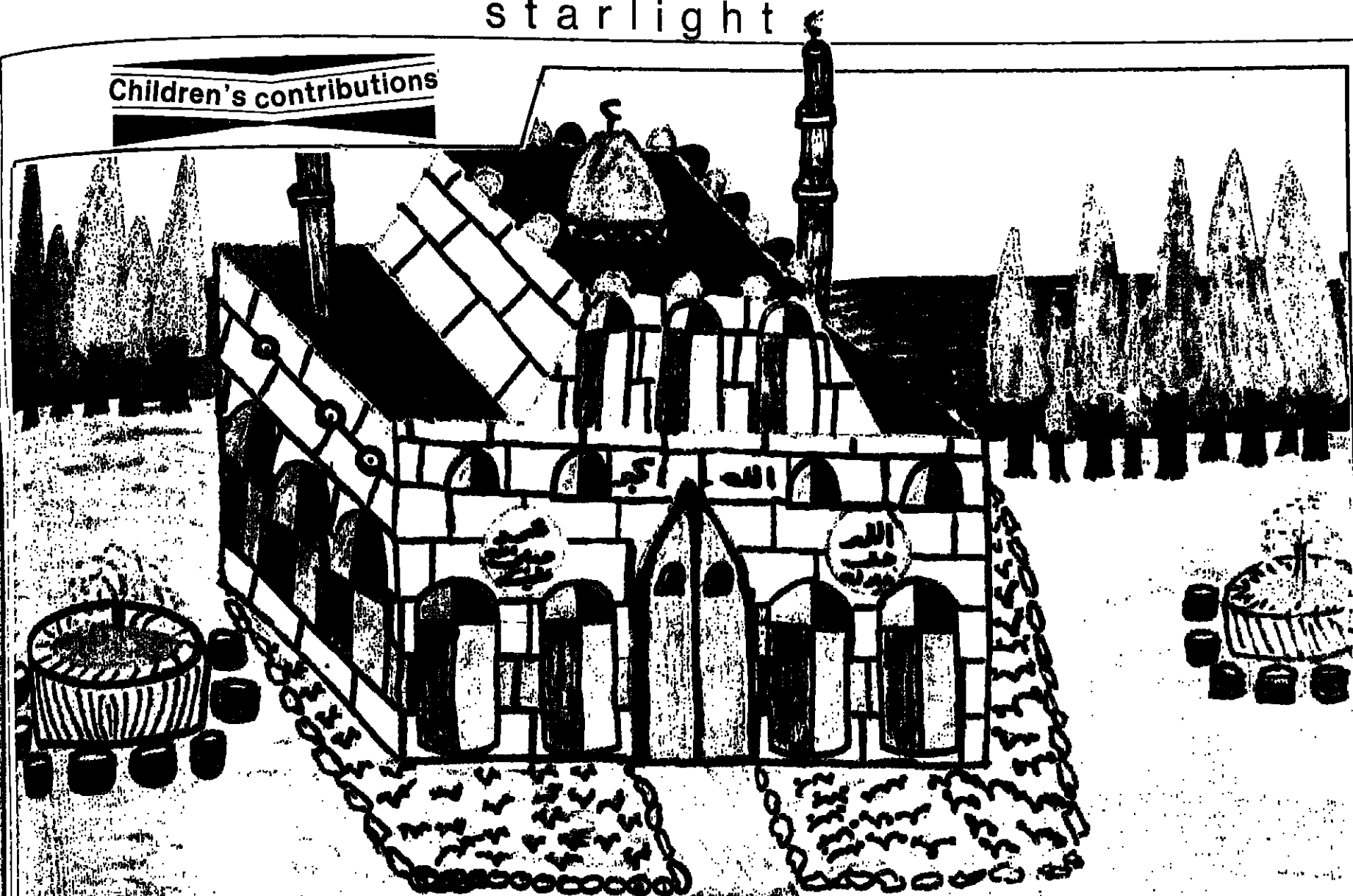


"Listen! Just follow our distress beacon and send some help! ... We're in quadrant 57 of the Milky Way — on a planet called 'Bob's Shoeworld'."



"No, they're not real exciting pets — mostly they just lie around and wait to be fed — although a couple years ago Charles tried teachin' him to take a cookie from his mouth."

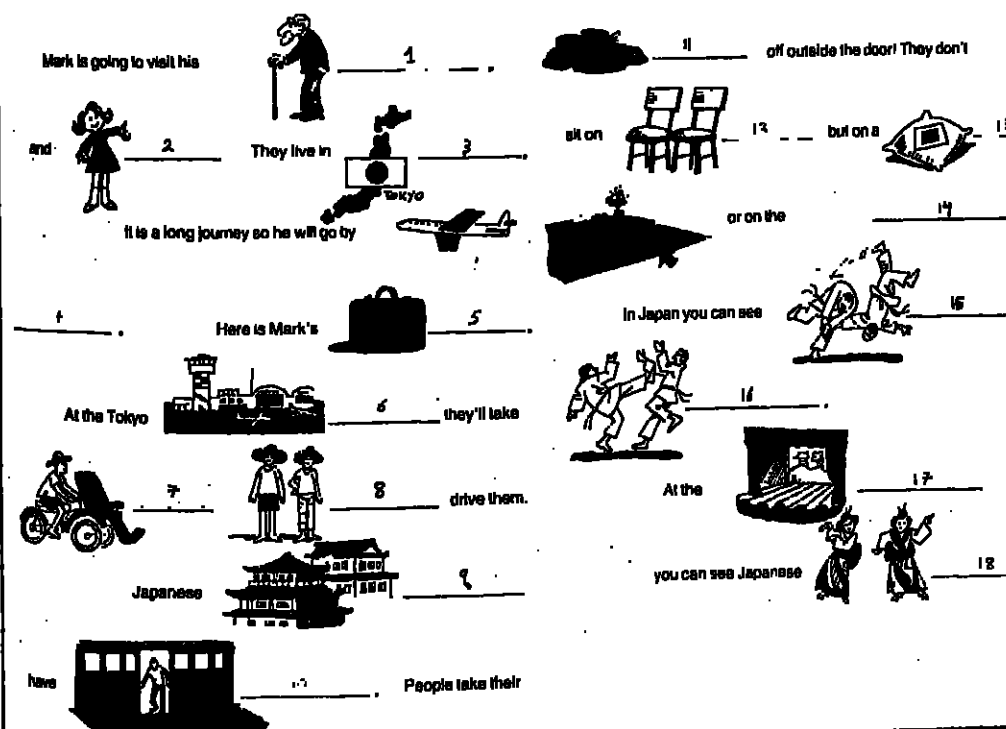
## Children's contributions



The Mosque — "Allah Akbar"

By Basli Hijazi — Age 11

## Spot the differences

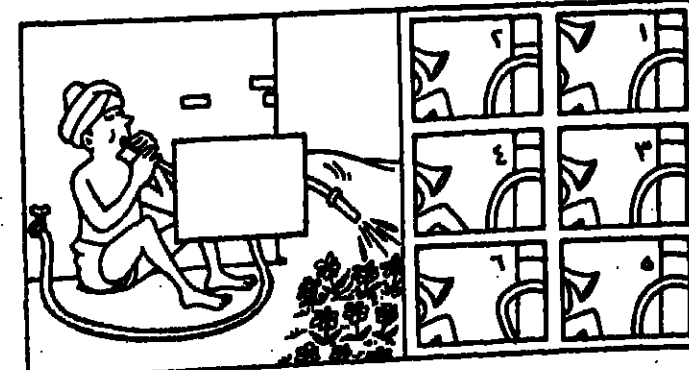


Put these words into the story above

airport chairs cousin cushion dancers floor grandfather houses Japan judo karate plane rickshaw shoes sliding doors suitcase theatre.

## What's missing?

Only one of the six paintings to the right, would fit the blank space to the left. Can you find it?



There are 8 differences between these two pictures. find them?